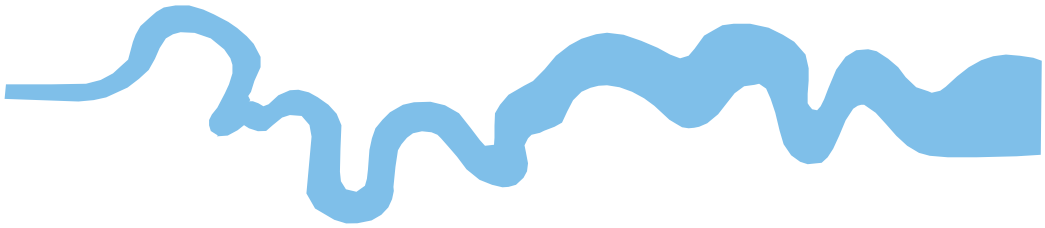
T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale and Andy Taylor

Site Code: PFI18/1607

(TL 8492 6988)

Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Armour Heritage Ltd

by Andrew Weale and Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PFI 18/167
Suffolk Parish Code ING 037

September 2019

Summary

Site name: Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk

Grid reference: TL 8492 6988

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 5th October- 10th Dec 2018

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: PFI 18/2167

Parish Code: ING037

OASiS reference: THAMESVA1-329896

HER Event Number: ING037

Area of site: *c.* 24.7ha

Summary of results: The evaluation was carried out as intended and in total 220 trenches were excavated covering the area of proposed development and associated service corridors. This work revealed a wide range archaeological deposits with a range of periods represented from the later Neolithic through to medieval times. The flintwork recovered also indicated Mesolithic and possibly earlier Neolithic activity. The main periods or deposits of note comprised what is thought to be a 'Burnt Mound' of Bronze Age date, two cluster of earlier prehistoric features a cluster of undated ditches and a cluster of Roman features. A number of other undated and isolated features were also recorded.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands , Wellingborough and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Service's Store in due course subject to landowner agreement.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford	✓ 06.09.19
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Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Weale and Andy Taylor

Report 18/167

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk (TL 8492 6988) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr of Armour Heritage Ltd, Greystone Cottage, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset BA11 5DP.

A planning application (DC/18/1039/FUL) has been submitted to St. Edmundsbury Borough Council for the development of a commercial glasshouse with packing facility, 2 flues and office space, with reservoirs, car parking and landscaping, new access and connection to sewage treatment works. The Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), advisor to the LPA, has recommended an archaeological evaluation is undertaken to establish the archaeological potential and test the results of a geophysical survey (Sumo 2018) completed across the site ahead of a decision on the application. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Rachael Abrahams, Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), advisers to Borough on matters relating to archaeology, and based on a brief supplied by her (SCCAS 2018). The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale assisted by Luciano Cicu, Pablo Chozas, Daena Guest, Maisie Foster, Kristian Magnus, Pierre Manisse, Mike Murray, Laura Schenck, Nikki Snape, Stella Südekum, Benedikt Tebbitt and David Wallace between the 5th of October and 15th December 2018 and the site code is PFI 18/167. The field work was monitored by Ms Rachael Abrahams of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The archive is presently held at TVAS East Mid and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Service's Store in due course subject to landowner agreement.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies just to the south west of the Village of Ingham, Suffolk with the Towns of Bury St Edmunds 6 km to the south and Thetford 12 km to the north (Fig. 1). A Tributary of the River Lark runs west to east across the

site which lies within the wider River Lark valley and flood plain and the A 134 runs to the east of the site. It comprises an area of land totalling 24.7ha over some seven fields (Fig. 2). The majority of the site occupies a single agricultural field under arable cultivation, although it also includes a small section of an arable field enclosure to the south, and for the purposes of the evaluation strategy, includes a narrow strip of land to the west where a service run is proposed across a series of fields. The main field is bordered with hawthorn hedgerows and ditches. Beyond the immediate boundaries, the north of the Site is bounded by a reservoir and farm buildings associated with Place Farm, which lies adjacent to further larger arable fields. A track lies to the west of the Site which runs north to south through the farm, beyond which is a further hedgerow bordering medium to large arable fields and the village of Culford. A further large arable field lies to the east which borders the A134. A small covert of trees surrounding a pond lies to the south east while to the south west of the Site, further open arable fields are located together with the channelised river and drainage ditches. The main field lies on a ridge of higher ground with the highest point just to the south of the north east corner and slopes down gently to the west and the south into the river flood plain from *c.*39m aOD to *c.*22.70m aOD. The underlying geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation (a glacial till deposit of Clay and Silt) and 3rd River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravels) (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=ingham), both of which were observed on the site with silty clays and gravels to the north, sand and gravels to the south and alluvial deposits close to the river.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS 2018). This indicates the site "lies in an area that is topographically of high archaeological potential for activity from all periods, overlooking a tributary the River Lark in a south facing position". It goes on to confirm cropmark features and a coin of early medieval date have been recorded within the development area itself (ING 026). The cropmarks comprise a series of linear features of uncertain date. The HER records extensive multi period finds scatters surrounding the Site (ING 005, 007, 008, 009, 011, 026 and CUL 012, 031).

The settlement at Ingham is recorded at Domesday (1086) as being held prior to the survey, so is identified as having pre Conquest origins (Williams and Martin 2002). The Church of St. Bartholomew in Ingham (HER ING 012) has mid 14th century origins, although the interior of the church was extensively remodelled in 1861. The earliest map viewed for the report was the 1840 Ingham Parish tithe map, which confirms the main development area was divided into two arable fields. The field boundary identified during the geophysical

survey relates to this subdivision. A trackway to the west of the site is shown and still in use today. Buildings to the north associated with Place Farm are shown albeit in a different layout to the current arrangement. The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows the site remains largely unchanged, although two small quarries or extraction pits are shown to the immediate south of the site in an area now functioning as a pond. The site remains largely unaltered throughout the 20th century. A boundary is still shown on the 1981 Ordnance Survey map but has been removed by the issue of the 1983 - 1994 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map.

To the immediate west, field surface collection identified a collection of worked flints including scrapers and a worked point dating from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age along with a handful of Iron Age pottery sherds (ING 011). Romano British and medieval pottery sherds were also collected. Cropmarks are also recorded in the valley and include several ring ditches (CUL 005, 026, 027) likely to represent the remains of levelled burial mounds (SCCAS 2018). A further large area of prehistoric occupation and activity was recorded during archaeological investigations at Ingham Quarry to the south (FSG 017). Extensive evidence of Romano British activity is recorded within the vicinity of the site. Some 500m to the north, an East-West aligned Roman road runs along the hill ridge. Within the valley to the south, findspots are recorded and to the immediate east of the site include a collection of Romano British (or possibly early medieval) artefacts (ING 007) discovered during a programme of metal detecting. A cremation cemetery of the same period was also uncovered in 1823 to the west of the proposed service run (ING 001), which identified 12 urned cremations. To the north of the village of Ingham a recent archaeological evaluation found a small amount of late prehistoric and Roman pottery and worked flints. (Esteves 2018, ING 035). To the immediate north of the site, trial trenching was undertaken (Meredith 2006), although no archaeological features were identified during but a small quantity of surface finds comprising medieval pottery sherds and worked flint was retrieved.

A magnetic geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) has been completed across the site. The survey report stated no magnetic responses were recorded that could be interpreted as being of archaeological interest. There were a number of linear trends in the data which do not appear to respect existing field boundaries or ploughing trends. The report concluded that although an archaeological interpretation seemed improbable, the trends could be agricultural (deep tractor ruts) or due to localised soil effects; as such, they were classified as being of uncertain origin. A line of magnetic anomalies running East-West in the main development area was visible on historic maps as a former field boundary. Along the pipeline route there is a short, weak linear trend aligned North-South; this is marked on Ordnance Survey mapping as an undefined boundary. Ploughing effects and a network of land drains, following a classic herringbone pattern are visible in the main development area. Further

ploughing effects are present along the pipeline route. The geophysical report also confirms a service pipe is present crossing the pipeline route.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. All works were to be carried out in such a manner as would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological features or deposits that would be best suited for investigation under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Specific aims of the evaluation were to:

Test the results of the geophysical survey;
Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development;
Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site;
Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
Facilitate production of a mitigation strategy for the project;
Relate (where appropriate) the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context in accordance with the regional frameworks.

It was proposed that 220 trenches were to be dug, each 1.8m wide and 25m long (Fig. 2) covering a 4% sample of the site in accordance with the archaeological brief issued. Up to a further 1% sample of the area was been included as a contingency, and if fully required, would have resulted in an additional 55 trenches.

The trenches were dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Any features uncovered were cleaned, excavated and recorded using the appropriate hand tools. All archaeological features were sufficiently sampled to characterise and date them. Discrete features were to be half sectioned, and slots excavated through linear features to a minimum of 1m in width. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds along with a metal detecting survey. Bulk soil samples were taken from all the excavated features and sieved using standard water flotation techniques.

Results

All 220 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2) with minor variations to positions due to extant hedges, ditches and a “cover” crop in the southern edge of field 1 with phase 1 consisting of 110 trenches excavated first to enable SCCAS to comment on the archaeological potential of the site ahead of a planning committee meeting in

early November, this was followed by the remaining 110 trenches in phase 2. The trenches ranged between 21m and 28.10m long and between 0.24m and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy fell into two distinct groups with the north half of field 1 consisting of brownish silty clay topsoil overlying a reddish brown silty clay with flints subsoil. The southern half of field 1 and the rest of the site consisted of brownish silty sand topsoil overlying a reddish brown silty sand with flints subsoil. Parts of field 6 and 7 had been heavily subsoiled in the recent past and showed no current subsoil. The northern part of field 1 had a mixture of clays gravels and silty clays as natural geology whilst the rest had sand and gravel with sand natural geology. Fields 2 and 3 showed some alluvial deposits near the channelised water course. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4, 20 and 26)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.10m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil overlying 0.20m subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Four linear features were identified in this trench with ditch 337 at 7m. This measured 1.10m wide, 0.35m deep and its mid brown grey silty sand fill (466) produced 89 sherds of Roman pottery and two pieces of animal bone, two pieces of CBM and 10 pieces of metalworking slag. Between 15m and 19.10m was a feature that may be a single linear bending outside the area of the trench or two linears inter-cutting, which it was treated as. A slot [223/224]was dug although no relationship could be determined. 223 measured 0.90m wide, 0.36m deep and its mid grey silty sand fill (291) produced a piece of struck flint. 224 was 0.27m deep but did not contain any finds. At 22m another ditch was identified into which a slot [222] was dug measuring 1.63m wide, 0.27m deep and its dark grey silty sand fill (290) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 3 (Figs. 4 and 21)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 26.30m long and a maximum of 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.08m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was observed between 5.80m and 7.80m into which a slot [228] was dug measuring 1.40m wide, 0.46m deep and its mid brown grey silty clay fill (297) produced one sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 4 (Figs. 4, 20, 21 and 22)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 25.70m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. Four linears were observed along the length of the trench. At 1m ditch 221 was noted measuring 1.60m wide, 0.35m deep

and its mid brown grey silty sand fill (289) contained 49 sherds of Roman pottery and an iron nail. At 3m a second ditch was noted into which a slot [220] was dug measuring 2.30m wide, 0.50m deep and it had two fills (288 and 298) 288 was a light brown grey silty sand that contained 4 sherds of Roman pottery and a struck flint and 298 was a light grey brown silty sand and contained 5 sherds of Roman pottery. At 14.50m a third ditch was noted into which a slot [230] was dug measuring 0.90m wide, 0.27m deep and its mid yellow grey sand fill (352) produced a struck flint. Between 15.80m and 22m were two ditches forming a 90° bend. A slot [247/248] was dug in order to determine a relationship between them, which showed 247 cutting 248. 247 measured 0.56m deep with its dark brown grey sand fill (385) containing 5 sherds of Roman pottery. 248 was 0.20m deep with its mid brown grey sand fill (386) containing 5 sherds of Roman pottery

Trench 5 (Figs. 4 and 22)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 26.80m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. A possible pit [237] was observed at 20m measuring 1.40m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained two sherds of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and 14 struck flints.

Trench 19 (Figs. 4 and 17; Pl. 19)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 26.40m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A pit [131] was located at 6.50m measuring 0.80m wide and 0.43m deep. Its dark brown grey sand fill (251) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 24 (Figs. 5 and 17)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 26.30m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At the western end of the trench a ditch was noted into which a slot [111] was dug measuring 1.90m wide, 0.38m deep but its light brown grey silty sand fill (179) did not contain any finds. A large linear feature [119] was noted between 10.80m and 14.80m into which a slot was dug showing it to be covering another ditch [121] and gully [120]. 119 (which may be a furrow) measured 4.30m wide, 0.36m deep and its dark brown grey silty sand fill (187) contained a piece of struck flint. Cut by this feature was gully 120, which measured 0.49m wide, 0.26m deep but its light grey brown silty sand fill(188) did not contain any finds. Ditch 121 measured 1.61m wide, 0.39m deep but again did not

contain any dating evidence. At 16m a gully [112] was noted measuring 0.30m wide, 0.07m deep although its mid black grey silty sand fill (180) did not contain any finds.

Trench 26 (Figs. 5 and 17)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 26.40m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at 14m into which a slot [122] was dug measuring 1.02m wide, 0.18m deep but its mid brown grey silty sand fill (192) did not contain any finds. At the eastern end of the trench were two inter-cutting terminal ends [123/124]. A slot was dug which showed 123 to be cutting 124. 123 measured 0.35m wide and 0.38m deep with 124 measuring 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep. Neither produced any dating evidence.

Trench 27 (Figs. 5 and 18; Pl. 22)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.60m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch ran along the length of the trench and had a slot dug into it showing it to have two cuts [142/143] (as well as a land drain). 142, which cut 143, measured 1.30m wide, 0.46m deep and its mid brown grey sand fill (266) contained a sherd of early medieval pottery, six pieces of animal bone, piece of CBM and two oyster shells. 143 measured 0.62m deep and its mid brown grey sand fill (267) contained one sherd of Medieval pottery and a piece of oyster shell.

Trench 28 (Figs. 5, 16 and 19; Pl. 24)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 26m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil overlying 0.29m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. At the southern end of the trench was a linear feature into which a slot was dug that showed two inter-cutting ditches [44/45]. 44 measured 1.45m wide, 0.50m deep and its mid brown grey sandy silt fill (159) contained two sherds of medieval pottery. 45 measured 0.42m deep and its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (160) contained a sherd of medieval pottery and 11 pieces of animal bone. Between 10m and 16m was a large area of what appeared to be inter-cutting linear features into which a slot was excavated and showed 6 separate features (203, 204, 205, 209, 211, 227). Ditch 203 measured 0.80m deep, 204 was 0.83m deep and 205 was 0.60m deep and 211 was 1.62m wide and 0.40m deep. 211 cut 205, which cut 204, which cut 203, all of which were cut into the top of 209, which itself was dug to a depth of 1.20m but the base was not reached. 203 produced two sherds of Late Saxon pottery, a piece of animal bone and five pieces of mussel shell. Ditch 204 contained one sherd of Medieval pottery, four pieces of animal bone and a shell fragment and 209 produced five pieces of animal bone. Ditch 205

contained 2 sherds of Medieval pottery. None of the others contained any finds. Between 16.60m and 20.90m was another linear feature [232], although this was not excavated.

Trench 29 (Figs. 5, 17 and 20; Pls. 15, 16 and 26)
This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 25.70m long and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.28m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A series of inter-cutting ditches [213-218] were located between 2m and 15m, although these remained undated, with only 214 containing a struck flint. Another series of inter-cutting features (linears [126, 128, 129, 135, 138, 302] and possible pits [127, 130, 136]) was located between 19m and 24.60m, although all of these remained undated. A George II halfpenny was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Trench 30 (Figs 6, 18 and 19; Pl. 25)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying 0.16m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural. A large 10m wide linear feature was identified at the south end of the trench, which after excavation was seen to be nine inter-cutting ditches 145-202 and along with ditches 238, 239 and 249 may in fact represent a trackway or droveway that has been systematically re-cut. 148 and 149 produced one and 10 pieces of animal bone respectively and a piece of oyster shell from 149. None of the other features produced any dating evidence.

Trench 31 (Figs. 6 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26.30m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying 0.16m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was noted at 20m into which a slot [106] was dug measuring 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep. It had been truncated by a land drain and its mid grey brown sand fill (174) did not contain any dating evidence. An unexcavated ditch [107] was noted at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 32 (Figs. 6 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.50m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying 0.21m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. Two linear feature were observed at the southern end of the trench. Ditch 108 measured 1.05m wide, 0.26m deep and gully 109 measured 030m

wide and 0.05m deep. Both had mid black grey sandy silt fills, 176 and 177 respectively, but neither produced any dating evidence.

Trench 35 (Figs. 6 and 15)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.14m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A linear feature was observed between 6.50m and 9.50m into which a slot was dug that showed two certain ditches [34 and 36], with a possible third [35] (150), although this in fact just be another fill of ditch 36. 34 measured 0.75m deep and was cut by 36, It had three fills (98, 99 and 155) none of which produced any dating evidence. 36 measured 1.80m wide, 0.78m deep and had two fills (151, 152) neither of which contained finds.

Trench 36 (Figs. 6 and 15)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.30m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.21m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. Between 4m and 12m was large linear feature into which a slot was dug that showed three ditches [28, 29, 30] although no relationships could be determined between them and none of them contained any finds.

Trench 37 (Figs. 6 and 16)
This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 26.40m long and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.30m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. A ditch was observed between 12.80m and 15.50m into which a slot [49] was dug measuring 2.05m wide and 1.25m deep. It had three fills (164, 165, 166) but none of these produced any dating evidence.

Trench 38 (Fig. 6)
This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 26m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. A ditch [21] was located between 19.30 and 21.60m although this was not excavated.

Trench 41 (Figs. 6 and 15)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 28m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.28m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. Two linears were noted in this trench, ditch 20 was located between 11.40m and 12.50m although was not excavated. A gully ran between

13.50m and the end of the trench, which had two slots [17 and 33] dug into it. 17 measured 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep and 33 measured 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep. Both had mid grey brown clayey silt fills (74 and 94 respectively) but neither produced any dating evidence.

Trench 45 (Fig. 7)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.50m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.18m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. A ditch [18] was noted between 16.90m and 20.30m although this was not excavated.

Trench 46 (Fig. 7)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.50m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.19m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. Two ditches were observed in this trench with [19], between 3.80m and 6.20m unexcavated, although it is likely the same as the feature(s) identified in trench 146. Gully 16 was at 20m and measured 0.55m wide, 0.32m deep but its mid grey brown silty sand fill (72) did not contain any finds.

Trench 57 (Figs. 7 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.50m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.12m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. A pit [43] was located at 11m and measured 1.05m in diameter and 0.50m deep. Its yellow brown sand fill (158) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 62 (Figs. 7 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26.30m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil overlying 0.13m of subsoil overlying clay and flint natural geology. At the southern end of the trench was a linear feature that had a slot dug into it showing it be three linears cutting each other, 39 cut 38 which cut 42. 38 measured 1.07m wide and 0.31m deep. 39 measured 0.75m wide and 0.31m deep and 42 measured 0.71m wide and 0.12m None of these produced any dating evidence.

Trench 65 (Figs. 7 and 15)
This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 25.50m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying 0.19m of subsoil overlying clay with flints natural geology. A posthole [12] was located at 5m measuring 0.43m in diameter and 0.23m deep although its mid yellow brown clay fill

(73) did not contain any finds. At 19m a ditch was observed into which a slot [11] was dug measuring 1.12m wide, 0.29m deep but its mid yellow brown clayey sand fill (67) did not contain any finds.

Trench 68 (Figs. 7 and 14)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 28.10m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying 0.05m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A small pit [5] was located at 22.50m measuring 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep. Its dark brown black sandy silt fill (61) contained 11 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and two pieces of animal bone.

Trench 71 (Figs. 7 and 14)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.80m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch was located at 8m into which a slot [8] was dug measuring 0.92m wide, 0.23m deep and its mid yellow brown clayey sand fill (64) contained a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 72 (Figs. 7 and 14; Pl. 13)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 27m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.09m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Two ditches were observed in this trench, one at 8m [9] and the other at 18m [1]]. Ditch 9 measured 0.58m wide, 0.24m deep and its mid grey brown silty clay fill (65) did not contain any finds. Ditch 1 measured 1.20m wide, 0.60m deep and it had two fills (59, 60). 59 was a mid grey brown sandy silt and 60 was a mid grey yellow sandy silt. Neither of these contained any dating evidence.

Trench 77 (Figs. 7 and 15)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 27m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying 0.07m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A ditch was located at the northern end of the trench into which a slot [13] was dug measuring 1.45m wide, 0.30m deep and its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (69) contained 4 sherds of Roman and Early Iron Age pottery and seven pieces of struck flint.

Trench 78 (Fig. 8)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 26.50m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.04m of subsoil overlying natural geology. A possible ditch [27] was noted between 10.30m and 12.50m although it was not excavated.

Trench 88 (Figs. 8 and 26)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.50m long and 0.68m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A likely geological channel was noted which had a slot [343], which did produce 10 pieces of animal bone. Due to the acidic nature of the natural geology the presence of animal bone is likely to mean that this feature is no older than medieval or later.

Trench 90 (Figs. 8, 24 and 25)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 26.20m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.12m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Several linear features were observed in this trench. At the SE end was a large feature that remained unexcavated. Next to it was ditch [321] at 5m measuring 2.80m wide, 0.45m deep and it had two fills (484 and 485) with 484, a mid grey brown silty clay containing two struck flints and 485, a mid grey brown silty sand fill containing one sherd of Roman pottery. Two inter-cutting gullies [322/323] were located at 8.50m which showed 323 to cut 322. Another slot in gully 322 [326] measured 0.90m wide, 0.55m deep and contained 9 sherds of Roman pottery and a struck flint. Next to this was another ditch [327], which measured 0.85m wide and 0.48m deep. This contained 5 sherds of Roman pottery, four pieces of animal bone and three pieces of struck flint. A possible terminal end of another ditch [342] was noted in this slot but did not produce any finds. A group of inter-cutting features were also observed which showed two further gullies [324/325] with 325 cutting 324 and 325 contained 5 sherds of Roman pottery and a struck flint. Three other possible pits/terminals [328, 340, 341] showed 340 cutting the other two but none contained finds.

Trench 91 (Figs. 8, 22 and 23)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 26m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying 0.04m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located at 9m into which a slot [303] was dug measuring 1.60m wide, 0.25m deep and its light grey silty sand fill (390) did not contain any finds. A ditch terminus/pit was at 18m into which slot [304] was dug measuring 0.90m wide, 0.35m deep but its mid grey silty sand fill (391) did not contain any finds. A gully was located at 21m into which a slot [305] was

dug measuring 0.90m wide, 0.47m deep but again its fill of light grey silty sand (392) did not produce any dating evidence.

Trench 92 (Figs. 8 and 23)
This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 26m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil directly overlying natural geology. Several features were noted along the length of this trench. At 8m was a ditch which had a slot [312] dug into it measuring 0.60m wide and its fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (451) contained a sherd of pottery. A pit was at 9.50m, which after excavation was two pits. 313 measured 0.86m in diameter, 0.36m deep and it had two fills (452, 453) and 318 measured 1.05m in diameter and 0.37m deep and also had two fills (454, 455), with 313 containing four struck flints. At 12m was a gully into which a slot [314] was dug measuring 0.56m wide, 0.20m deep but again did not contain any finds. An inter-cutting gully and ditch [315, 316, 317] were located between 13m and 21m into which two relationship slots were dug but relationships could not be determined. Each produced struck flints, one, four and three respectively with 316 producing a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery

Trench 93 (Figs. 8 and 25)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.44m of topsoil overlying 0.05m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A possible pit/tree throw was located at 6m measuring 2.20m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid brown grey sandy silt fill (463) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 95 (Figs. 8 and 25)
This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 26m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.12m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located at 19m into which a slot [330] was dug measuring 1.60m wide, 0.57m deep and its mid grey brown silty sand fill (464) contained 2 sherds of Roman pottery and two struck flints.

Trench 97 (Figs. 9 and 26)
This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 25.50m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. Two ditches [335 and 336] were observed in this trench with 335 at 12.50m measuring 1.10m wide and 0.27m deep and 336 measured 0.74m wide and 0.30m deep. Neither contained any finds.

Trench 98 (Figs. 9 and 26)
This trench was aligned NE-SW and measured 25.50m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.04m of subsoil overlying sand and gravel natural geology. A ditch was located at 9m into which a slot [339] was dug measuring 1.50m wide and 0.23m deep. It had two fills (496 and 497) but neither contained and dating evidence.

Trench 118 (Figs. 9 and 14)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 26m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying 0.06m of subsoil overlying silty sand clay flint natural geology. A pit [3] was located at 24.50m measuring 0.67m wide, 0.35m deep and its dark brown grey sandy silt fill (57) contained a piece of struck flint. This was cut by an historic land drain [2].

Trench 124 (Figs. 9 and 14)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 27.30m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.07m of subsoil overlying clay with flint natural geology. A ditch was observed at 9m into which a slot [4] was dug that had two fills (58, 153) and produced two struck flints.

Trench 130 (Figs. 9, 14 and 15)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.70m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying sandy clay and flint natural geology. Two postholes were observed in this trench, the first at 4.40m [10] measuring 0.17m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its dark grey brown sandy silt fill (62) contained a sherd of pottery. The second posthole [6] was at 21m and measured 0.22m wide and 0.22m deep and its dark grey brown sandy silt fill (66) produced two struck flints and one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 131 (Fig. 9)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 26.50m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.05m of subsoil overlying clay with flints natural geology. Two inter-cutting gullies [14/15] were located between 4m and 9m with 14 measuring 0.20m and 0.18m deep and 15 measured 0.21m wide and 0.32m deep. 14 contained a single struck flint.

Trench 140 (Figs. 9 and 16)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.70m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.06m of subsoil overlying clay with flints natural geology. A ditch was located at 12m into which a slot [40] was dug measuring 1.02m wide and 0.40m deep. Its mid yellow brown clayey sand fill (154) did not contain any finds.

Trench 146 (Figs. 10 and 15; Pl. 7)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying sandy clay with flints natural geology. A large linear feature ran along most of the length into which a slot was dug that determined it to be two ditches [31 and 32]. 31 measured 0.41m deep and 32 measured 0.12m deep with 31 cutting 32 although neither contained any dating evidence.

Trench 147 (Figs. 10 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying sandy clay with flints natural geology. Between 7m and 11m was a ditch [47] with a re-cut [48]. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.48m deep and did not contain any finds. It did have a land drain running down the centre and so may be a modern drainage ditch.

Trench 157 (Figs. 10 and 16)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.50m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.07m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located at the eastern end of the trench which had a slot [46] dug into it measuring 0.70m deep. Its mid brown grey silty and fill (161) produced a piece of metalworking slag.

Trench 161 (Figs. 10 and 15)
This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 26.60m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil overlying 0.11m of subsoil overlying clayey sand and flint natural geology. Between 14.50m and 19.50m was a large deposit that upon investigation was observed to in fact be five linear features [22-26], with ditch 22 cut by ditches 23 and 24. 22 measured 1.50m wide and 0.51m deep but did not contain any finds. 23 measured 1.16m wide, 0.28m deep and its dark grey brown sandy silt fill (80) contained an iron nail. 24 measured 0.86m wide, 0.35m deep and its mid grey brown silty sand fill (81) contained a piece of CBM and a struck flint. Gully 25 measured 0.62m wide, 0.14m deep and its mid grey brown silty sand fill (82) contained a sherd of Saxon pottery and a piece of animal bone.

Trench 162 (Figs. 10 and 16)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. At the western end of the trench a pit [102] was noted measuring 1.90m in diameter and 0.45m deep. It had two fills (169, 361) but neither contained any finds. A possible ditch was located at the eastern end of the trench into which a slot [110] was dug measuring 0.94m deep but again no finds were recovered.

Trench 164 (Figs. 10 and 16)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 26.30m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.03m of subsoil overlying sand natural. Between 7m and 9.30m was pit which upon excavation was in fact two pits [101 and 103] with 101 measuring 0.21m deep and cut by 103. 103 measured 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep. Neither of these contained any finds.

Trench 166 (Figs. 10 and 16)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.10m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.11m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A gully was located at 11m into which a slot [100] was dug measuring 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep but no finds were recovered.

Trench 169 (Figs. 11 and 17)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying sand natural. A ditch was located between 7.80m and 17m into which a slot [113] was dug measuring 0.74m wide and 0.25m deep. Between 4.80m and 7m was ditch terminus [118], which measured 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. Neither of these produced any dating evidence.

Trench 170 (Figs. 11 and 17)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A pit [114] was located at 5.60m measuring 1.15m in diameter and 0.20m deep and at 4m was ditch [115] measuring 0.82m wide and 0.43m deep. Neither of these contained any dating evidence.

Trench 171 (Figs. 11 and 18; Pl. 18)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 23.50m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.30m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Two gullies were observed in this trench, with the first between 6m and 8m into which a slot [133] was dug measuring 0.40m wide and 0.19m deep. The second gully was between 21.30m and 22.20m and had slot [134] dug into it measuring 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. Neither of these contained any dating evidence.

Trench 175 (Figs. 11 and 18; Pls. 21 and 23)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.50m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Three linear features [139, 140, 144] were observed in this trench. at the southern end of the trench up to 9m were 140 and 144 with 140 measuring 0.82m wide and 0.35m deep and 144 measuring 0.83 and 1.02m deep. Ditch 139 measured 0.50m wide and 0.48m deep but none of these features produced any dating evidence.

Trench 176 (Figs. 12 and 18)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.70m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil 0.15m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located between 15.20m and 17.70m into which a slot [141] was dug measuring 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep although its light brown grey silty sand fill (263) did not contain any dating evidence.

Trench 177 (Figs. 12 and 19)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.70m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. At 3m was a ditch into which a slot [207] was dug measuring 1.60m wide, 0.44m deep and its mid grey silty sand fill (273) produced a struck flint. At 13m was a pit which after excavation was two pits [208 and 210] with 208 measuring 0.67m wide and 0.24m deep and 210 measured 0.84m wide and 0.30m deep. Neither of them contained any finds.

Trench 178 (Figs. 12 and 19)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.30m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.10m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located at the southern end of the trench into which a slot [206] was dug measuring 1.10m wide and 0.22m deep. Its light brown grey sand fill (278) contained a struck flint.

Trench 179 (Figs. 12 and 19)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.50m long and 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.23m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located between 9.30m and 14m into which a slot [212] was dug measuring 0.85m wide and 0.48m deep although its dark grey brown sandy silt fill (277) did not contain any finds.

Trench 188 (Figs. 12 and 21)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.20m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.06m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located at 16m into which a slot [229] was dug measuring 1.53m wide and 0.53m deep. It had three fills (299, 350, 351) with only 350, a mid grey brown sandy silt, containing finds: 34 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, a piece of animal bone (along with 13 burnt pieces) and four struck flints.

Trench 190 (Figs. 12 and 21; Pl. 9)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 24.60m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.04m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Two linear features were observed in this trench with the first between 2.20m and 4.50m into which a slot [225] was dug measuring 1.25m wide and 0.30m deep. The second [226] was located between 13.50m and 14.80 and measured 1.40m wide and 0.37m deep. Neither contained any finds.

Trench 191 (Figs. 12, 21 and 22)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25.50m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil overlying 0.03m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Several features were observed between 8m and 16.60m with a linear feature between 8m and 13m into which a slot was dug which showed it to be a gully [245] with a re-cut [244]. 245 measured 0.15m deep and 244 measured 0.77m wide and 0.15m deep. Neither contained any finds. At 11.80m was a posthole [246] measuring 0.39m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a mid red brown silty sand fill (384). At 14m was an inter-cutting pit and posthole [231, 236 respectively] with 231 measuring 0.87m wide, 0.20m deep and cutting 236. Its dark grey brown silty sand fill (358) contained 26 sherds of Bronze Age pottery and a flint arrowhead and posthole 236 measured 0.23m wide and 0.25m deep but it did not contain any finds. A ditch was located between 15m and 16.60m into which a slot [243] was dug measuring 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid brown grey silty sand fill (381) contained seven small pieces of fired clay and six struck flints.

Trench 195 (Figs. 12 and 21)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil overlying 0.07m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. Between 12.60m and 15.60m were four inter-cutting linear features [233, 234, 235, 240] and a possible pit [241]. 233 measured 1.08m wide, 0.25m deep and cut 234. 234 was 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep and cut by both 233 and 235. 235 was 0.49m wide, 0.24m deep and cut by 240, which was 1.32m wide and 0.24m deep. Pit 241 was unexcavated but contained one Roman sherd in the top, was cutting ditch 240. None of the other features contained any dating evidence.

Trench 197 (Figs. 12 and 22)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.50m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.44m of topsoil overlying 0.06m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A ditch was located between 3m and 5.80m into which a slot [242] was dug measuring 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep. Its mid brown grey silty sand fill (365) produced 5 sherds of Roman pottery and eight pieces of animal bone. A possible pit [301] was located at 17m measuring 1.60m wide and 0.15m deep. Its light brown grey silty sand fill (388) contained 5 sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 198 (Figs. 13, 22 and 24)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying sand natural geology. Three linears were observed in this trench with [319] at 11m, which measured 0.61m wide and 0.20m deep. Ditch [320] was at 12.50m and measured 0.87m wide and 0.26m deep with gully 300 located between 16.80m and 18.10m measuring 0.40m wide and 0.70m deep. None of these contained any dating evidence.

Trench 199 (Figs. 13, 23 and 25)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.09m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A gully [308] was at the western end of the trench measuring 0.88m wide and 0.35m deep. Its mid grey silty sand fill (393) contained one sherd of Roman pottery. A large feature was present between 7m and 18.60m into which a small slot was dug that appeared to show two gullies [306, 307] with 306 cutting 307 with 306 containing two struck flints, but no other finds. Another slot at the E end of the trench showed gully 309 cutting 310, but again these were undated. It was unclear as to the nature of 311 as it was a slot dug into a large area of fill. This measured 0.20m deep and its dark

brown black silty sand fill (396) contained a sherd of pottery. Another slot was dug into this area that may show a ditch or pit [331/332] and this contained 163 sherds of Roman pottery, one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, 10 pieces of animal bone and 59 struck flints, including a laurel leaf arrowhead and scraper.

Trench 201 (Figs. 13 and 26)
This trench was aligned N-S and measured 25m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying 0.09m of subsoil overlying sand geology. A likely geological channel was noted which had a slot [338], which produced three pieces of animal bone. Due to the acidic nature of the natural geology the presence of animal bone is likely to mean that this feature is no older than medieval or later.

Trench 203 (Figs. 13 and 25)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 25.80m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil overlying 0.05m of subsoil overlying sand natural geology. A possible ditch was observed in this trench, which had two slots [333 and 334] dug into it with 333 producing modern pottery.

Trench 218 (Figs. 13 and 16)
This trench was aligned E-W and measured 24.80m long and 0.26m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.09m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. A gully [104] was located between 6.30m and 8m measuring 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep but was undated. A second linear [105] was located at the eastern end of the trench measuring 1.15m wide and 0.26m deep. This contained one sherd of Medieval pottery and a piece of animal bone.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Sara Percival

A total of 115 sherds weighing 833g were collected from sixteen contexts (Appendix 3B). The prehistoric assemblage comprises 27 sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (244g), and 76 sherds, 560g of Early Iron Age pot dating to *c*.650BC-350BC, nine Iron Age sherds (28g) (c.350BC +) and three scraps which are not closely datable. The assemblage is in poor to moderate condition with a mean sherd weight of 7g.

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue

prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. Fabrics are described in Appendix 3A.

Assemblage description

Bronze Age

A small quantity of Bronze Age sherds in distinctive grog tempered fabrics were collected from two contexts. A single scrap of body sherd came from fill (359) of ditch [237] which also contained a very small fragment of possible Iron Age pottery. A large fragmentary base sherd from pit [231] is from a very truncated urn. The base is incomplete and very abraded. An Early to Middle Bronze Age date is suggested.

Early Iron Age

A small assemblage of 76 Early Iron Age sherds weighing 560g was collected from eleven contexts (Appendix 3C). Within the Early Iron Age assemblage flint-tempered fabrics dominate forming 80% of the assemblage by sherd count and 71% by weight. Flint tempered fabrics containing varying sizes and densities of burnt flint are highly characteristic of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery from Suffolk, Norfolk, and the eastern fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and were noted locally in contemporary assemblages from Ingham Quarry (FSG013 and FSG015 Percival 1998). Sherds with predominantly sand temper from 20% by sherd count and 30% by weight, however within this group almost all also contain small to moderate flint inclusions, with sandy flint-tempered fabrics forming 17% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 29% by weight.

The assemblage includes rims from six vessels (Appendix). These include a range of coarse and fine ware shouldered jars, the fine vessels being distinguished by burnished surfaces and a class III angular shouldered bowl with direct rounded rim. One body sherd has fingertip impressions on an angular shoulder. No base sherds were recovered. The range of forms also compares well with vessels found in Early Iron Age assemblages from Ingham Quarry (Percival 1998).

Iron Age

Nine body sherds (28g) in reduced sandy fabric have been assigned a broad Iron Age spotdate, probably dating to c350BC to 50BC.

Discussion

The bulk of the assemblage contains a range of coarse and fine ware jars and bowls characteristic of the Early Iron Age, dating to *c*.650BC-350BC and comparable with similar pottery recovered locally during excavations at Ingham Quarry, Fornham St Genevieve, Suffolk, where both Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement was recorded (Percival 1998). In addition Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages have been excavated at Lackford Quarry (LKD050; Percival 2005) and at Drovers Went, Bury St Edmunds (BSE199 Percival 2003) perhaps suggesting a focus of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity concentrating on the Lark Valley.

Roman pottery by Alice Lyons

A total of 439 sherds, weighing 8984g (4.57 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) of early-to-mid Roman pottery was recovered during this evaluation (Appendix 4C). A minimum of 97 individual vessels were recorded. The pottery was found in a fragmentary condition and although significantly abraded some use deposits (soot residues) survive. The average sherd weight of *c*. 20.5g, is relatively large and reflects the high proportion of heavy storage jars found.

In addition to the topsoil and subsoil layers Roman pottery was found within eleven of the evaluation trenches, mostly from within silted up ditched field systems (Appendix 4A).

Methodology

The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and has been recorded by fabric and form, also quantified by sherd count and weight. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. TVAS curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

A total of seven broad Roman pottery fabrics were identified (Appendix 4B)

Coarse wares

Most of the assemblage, by sherd count and EVE (84.5%), are a limited range of well-made Sandy grey ware vessels, some of which are finished in a black slip, produced in a micaceous rich clay that is typical of the Waveney Valley area (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184). Most of the vessels found are globular jars, some of which are decorated with a single girth groove. Sooty residues survive on the exterior surfaces of some of the vessels which suggests they have been exposed to an open flame when used as cooking pots. A small number of

beakers, dishes, platters and storage jars were also found in this fabric. Also found were a small number of Sandy white ware ring-necked flagons, some of which were produced in a similar micaceous fabric.

Storage jars are well-represented within this group, forming a large part of this assemblage by weight. The most common fabric is a grey coarse ware produced with large lumps of grog (previously fired pottery) and occasional pebbles that break through the surface of the vessel; the rims are rolled, and occasional decorative slashes are found on the shoulder. This fabric is common in Essex (Going 1987, 10) particularly between the late 1st and 3rd centuries AD. Horningsea-type storage jars are also present within the assemblage with a distinctive 'biscuit-like' texture and internal combing (Lyons 2017, 57, plate 3.2). These wares were produced just north of Cambridge and are particularly widely distributed in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Evans *et al* 2017, 83-107).

Fine wares

Fine wares are not common within this group. Three samian, distinctive red glossy Gaulish table wares, vessels were found comprising a South Gaulish conical cup (Dr33) fragment, also two Central Gaulish dish fragments (Dr18/31). These vessels were undecorated, and no makers stamps were seen. A single colour coated jar fragment was also found which probably originates from the Nene valley industries, but the close proximately of the Pakenham colour coated manufacturing centre (Tomber and Dore 1998, 182) means a more local source cannot be discounted.

Specialist wares

Specialist wares are rare within the assemblage. A single base sherd from a white coarse ware mixing bowl or mortarium was identified, produced in the St. Albans area between the mid-1st and the end of the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 132-134).

Summary

A relatively small group of early-to-mid Roman pottery was recovered during this archaeological evaluation. The assemblage mostly consists of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares, including a notable number of storage jars from at least two distinct regional sources. Fine ware and specialist wares are present only in very small numbers.

The presence of this pottery suggests a community was living near-by who dumped their waste, including broken pottery, into the fields during the later part of the 1st and into the 2nd centuries AD. Although primarily relying on good quality local wares they also had access to material traded from regional sources and the wider Roman Empire.

Post-Roman Pottery by Sue Anderson

Saxon and Medieval

Fifty sherds of pottery weighing 456g were collected from 13 contexts during the evaluation. Appendix 5A shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5B. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Late Saxon (10th/11th c.)

Possible local Thetford-type ware sherds were recovered from two contexts in trenches 28 (ditch fill 270) and 169 (gully fill 82). These were in sandier fabrics than typical of Thetford-type wares from urban sites, but similar to those found on some rural sites in the county. However, it is possible that these sherds were Roman, given the large quantities of Roman pottery from elsewhere on the site. Fragments of Grimston Thetford-type or unglazed ware were recovered as an unstratified find in Trench 187 (five pieces of a base), and from subsoil in trenches 7 and 51 (body sherds). Two small body sherds of St Neots-type ware came from ditch fill 269 in trench 28.

Early medieval (11th–M.13th c.)

There were 19 sherds of handmade early medieval pottery, including the thin-walled type typical of Norfolk and north Suffolk, and a slightly thicker variety which is commonly found in and around Bury St Edmunds. Most fragments were body sherds, but two pieces in a gritty fabric (EMWG) were part of a jar with a slightly thickened everted rim which had piecrust thumbing at the edge.

Medieval (12th-14th c.)

Fourteen sherds dated to the high medieval period. Eight were Bury fabrics, including a bowl with a flat-topped everted rim in ditch fill 159 (Tr. 28). There was one tiny sandy greyware sherd which has been recorded as MCW, recovered in subsoil of Trench 27, but identification was uncertain and the sherd could be Late Saxon or possibly Roman. A jug rim fragment of gritty coarseware was in a fabric superficially similar to Bury Coarse

Sandy ware, but was micaceous and contained no calcareous inclusions; this was found in topsoil of Trench 28. Two sherds of SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware were similar, but less gritty.

Glazed wares comprised a small body sherd of green glazed Grimston ware from topsoil in Trench 158, and a strip-decorated green glazed body sherd of Hedingham ware from subsoil in Trench 17.

Modern

A fragment of a pearlware saucer with a black transfer-printed floral design came from modern deposit 53 (Tr. 87) and was associated with two sherds of unglazed white earthenware, possibly from a plantpot. Two small sherds of blue transfer-printed whitewares, both with floral designs, were found in ditch fill 490 and topsoil of Trench 198.

There is evidence for activity of early and high medieval date across several trenches, but with particular concentrations in trenches 27 and 28. Most sherds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil, although some were recovered from linear features.

Discussion

This is a small assemblage of mixed date, but nevertheless includes the largest medieval group to have been recovered from anywhere in Ingham parish in recent years. Medieval sherds were recovered during fieldwalking in the 1980s and before, but none of this material has been subject to full recording. The group contains a high proportion of pottery comparable with material generally found in Bury St Edmunds, including glazed wares from Essex and Norfolk. It is likely that these reached the site via the market town.

Concentrations of sherds in two trenches may indicate limited activity of early and high medieval date in these areas. Although the sherd quantities are small, a number of sherds were large and unabraded, suggesting the possibility of activity other than simply the spreading of manure on open fields.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was been recovered from 19 contexts within the evaluated area. A total of 99 pieces of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 837.5g (Appendix 4). Small quantities of bone (n=5 fragments, weighing 18.5g) were also recovered from the topsoil (50), subsoil (51), and modern deposit (53). Due to the unstratified and/or modern nature of these deposits, analyses of these fragments have not been included in the animal bone report. The overall preservation of the remains was poor, with cortical bone surfaces commonly eroded, and all elements were highly fragmented. Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on

size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) have been designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, specific identification to species has been made. The determination of the minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was investigated based on the duplication of elements and differences in age categories. It was not possible to identify 18.2% (i.e. 18 of the 99) of the fragments present, to either species or general size category.

A minimum of five animals were found to be represented within the poorly preserved assemblage (Appendix 4): two "large-sized" animals (one horse and one cow), at least one "medium-sized" individual (possibly a deer), and at least two "small" animals (not possible to suggest the species of origin). Skeletal elements of "large" sized animals were the most commonly recovered fragments from the investigated area, with 62 pieces of bone, or 62.6% of the assemblage, collected from eight deposits (56, 172, 266, 270, 365, 373, 488 and 552). The presence of at least one horse was supported by a right distal tibia and fragmented teeth in ditch deposits (266) and (365), respectively. A loose cow tooth was recovered from burnt deposit (56), and a left distal tibia in (488). The distal tibia showed evidence the skeleton was in the final stages of maturation, as the distal epiphysis was newly fused. A single "medium-sized" animal was identified by two loose teeth in ditch (160), which were tentatively identified as deer in origin. Pieces of bone from "small-sized" animals, which were primarily portions of long bones, were recovered from four deposits (gully 82, and ditches 272, 370, and 479). The long bones suggested a minimum of two "small" animals were present due to the substantial size differences between femoral fragments in (82) and (370). It was not possible to suggest the species of origin for any of the "small-sized" fragments, beyond the femur in gully (82) was of rodent size. No evidence of butchery practices (i.e. cut or chop marks) were observed, however, it is noted that the single piece of bone in charcoal-rich area 229 (350), was found in association with several small fragments of non-human burnt bone (see burnt bone report). It is possible this location contains the remnants of the cooking process. No further information could be retrieved from the poorly preserved remains.

In summary, the small assemblage of animal bone recovered during the course of this evaluation contained the remains of a minimum of five animals (one horse, one cow, one possible deer, and two unidentified "small-sized" animals.

Burnt Bone

In addition to a single fragment of unburnt non-human bone in the charcoal-rich deposit 229 (350), 13 pieces of burnt bone were also recovered. Weighing a total of just 4g, the fragments ranged in size from 2.9mm to a maximum of 45.0mm, although most of the fragments measured less than 5mm in length.

The colouring of the bone varied between grey and white, indicating the organic components within the bone were not oxidized to the same degree during the heating process. Holden et al. (1995a, b) found that temperatures up to 600ºC were required to produce grey bone, which indicates the organic components have been incompletely oxidized, and temperatures above 600ºC were needed to produce white coloured bone. The largest fragment was identified as a distal portion of a left sheep/goat distal tibial shaft. It is likely this small assemblage of bone is the result of the cooking process. No further information could be retrieved.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

The modest quantity of ceramic building material (7 fragments weighing 910g) encountered in the evaluation largely comprises tile fragments, with one brick piece present. These were hand-collected and examined under x10 magnification and are summarised in Appendix 5.

The topsoil layer 50 from trench 36 contained a tile piece in a hard, evenly-fired grog tempered red fabric, of post-medieval (probable 19th century) date. A piece of similar type and date was recovered from subsoil layer 51. Similar small pieces were recovered from ditch 142 (trench 29) and ditch 337 (trench 2) which are not closely datable but likely to be of post-medieval or Victorian date.

A deposit (53) recorded in trench 87 contained a piece of tile in a fine sandy hard fabric with a light orange colour with pale yellowish lensing and a thickness of 13mm, with slightly edge thickening which is suggestive of a medieval or early post-medieval date.

Ditch slot 24, 81 (trench 161) contained a piece of brick in a slightly friable grog-tempered fabric, a light red colour with yellow white lensing. The form is unfrogged and 50mm thick, and fairly regular, with slightly rounded arrises and a likely late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Overall, the building material recovered during the evaluation is slight, with most of the material representing post-medieval tile, and a brick piece broadly datable to the late medieval or early post-medieval period based on form, fabric and thickness.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A modest collection comprising 188 stuck flints including spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm), rolled/weathered pieces, tested nodules and core fragments, was recorded during the evaluation and catalogued in Appendix 5. Several types of flint were utilised, much of which was a fine homogenous black flint but there were also a few flakes of grey or brown flint, some with mottled cherty inclusions. Where cortex remained, the rough unweathered cortex on the black flint suggests a source direct from the chalk, whereas the other material may be from gravel or drift deposits. One or two pieces were well patinated, a bluish grey suggesting a different origin than the rest of the collection, and one of these, a well made blade of Mesolithic date implies this may be a chronological difference. The bulk of the flint collection was unpatinated and often in mint condition with one or two pieces showing tiny traces of mottled patination only.

Most of the flintwork was recovered in small numbers usually as residual finds in later features. However, Roman ditch 331 is notable in that it produced 71 pieces, including a laurel leaf; perhaps a Neolithic feature had been truncated by the later ditch digging. Pit 237 was also notable in that it produced 19 pieces, four of which were large serrated flakes and a serrated blade, and a burin. The pottery recovered from this feature was not closely diagnostic but suggested to be of Bronze Age/Iron Age date.

The collection contained a few notable pieces, namely a transverse (petit tranchet derivative) arrowhead from pit 231. A piece described as a notched flake may have been intend to be a borer, with two large notches forming a point between them. What was notable was the presence of numerous mishits, either before one notch was produced, or a failed attempt to enhance the notch. One sturdy narrow flake had some damage at the distal end and possibly functioned as a strike-a-light.

Chronologically the collection has a range of dates present, with a few fine blades (narrow flakes) certainly of Mesolithic date, narrow flakes, although assigned by eye, make up a significant proportion of the collection, but which are not obviously all of Mesolithic date and not all appear to be fortuitous by-products of flint knapping. With the presence of a laurel leaf (spear tip) also there is a suggestion of an earlier neolithic component to the collection, especially ditch 331. Other material could easily be of later neolithic and Bronze Age date.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay was recovered from a small number of contexts encountered during the evaluation. The pieces are small and the material is highly fragmented, in a soft unevenly-fired brown-red clay fabric with no visible

inclusions. The material lacks diagnostic characteristics, but based on the fabric may represent daub material or other fired clay objects such as loomweights.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

A total of 14 metal objects were recovered from the evaluation. Of these four are copper alloy, three are lead, and seven are ferrous.

Cat no: 1 is a copper alloy coin. The coin is heavily degraded with only partial lettering left on the obverse and the reverse having no detail at all. The obverse has enough of an impression that the profile of the king can be deduced. Due to the size of the coin (28mm in diameter) this can be confirmed as a George II ha'penny dating from between 1746 and 1754. Unfortunately, this piece was recovered from the topsoil of trench 29 and is not usable for dating.

Cat no: 2 is a small copper alloy object with a high lead content. One of the sides has two raised ridges that run parallel. These look to have been moulded or possibly machine made. The piece is unable to be identified to any specific item and as the piece is unstratified no date can be ascribed although it is possibly post medieval to modern due to the way the piece has been formed.

Cat no: 3 is a small L shape of copper alloy. The fragment is broken on both ends and likely represents part of a small buckle. The reverse of the object is filed and formed and looks to be crudely machine made. This is likely to be a post medieval or modern buckle that has broken and been discarded. Again, there is no context information so associated dating is not possible.

Cat no: 4 is a small copper alloy decorative piece. There is no context information so the date of the piece is not able to be identified. The fragmentary nature of the object also removes the possibility of coming to a firm conclusion about its full form or function. The quality and nature of the metalworking suggests that it is a later piece possibly even post medieval to modern in nature. It was likely affixed to another object by way of a small rivet as one side shows a scalloped decoration and the other is flat.

Cat no: 5 is a large piece of lead recovered from the topsoil of trench 116. The piece weighs 78g and is 65 by 45mm. The thickness is 2-3mm. The shape of the piece suggests that it is leading hat has been used to cover a ridge. There is copper content to the piece as evidenced by the Verdigris that has formed on the outside. It is likely an offcut or a discarded piece of roofing lead.

Cat no's: 6 and 7 are musket balls that were recovered from Area B. They are of different sizes with cat no 6 being the smaller of the two. The diameter is 10.75mm with a flattened edge which shows that it has been

fired. The weight is 8.5g which transfers to roughly 0.53 bore or 0.44 calibre. Such a size is small and likely comes from a pistol or carbine. The ball has been fired with some sign of banding. Cat no 7 is slightly larger at 12.5mm in size and 11.5g in weight. This transfers to 0.42 bore or roughly 0.48 calibre. Again, this is on the smaller side for a rifle or musket and as such is likely from a carbine or pistol. The damage to the bullet has come from firing with a flattened edge created when it impacted and also some banding and possible evidence of a second strike from a ricochet. There is a nub on the outer edge showing that this was sprue cut and likely home-made. These are likely the result of hunting and would fit 18th and early 19th century firearms. There is a possibility that they are of the same age as the coin that was recovered. Similar musket balls have been recovered from metal detecting along the Eastern coast of the United States at revolutionary war sites and have been identified as small rifle or pistol shot. Due to the dating there is a high possibility of these being dated to the early to mid 18th century.

Cat no: 8 is a copper alloy brooch without a pin. There is inlaid blue enamel along the outside of the bow of the brooch. The brooch is a Roman dolphin brooch with a circular raised design at the peak of the bow of the brooch near the hinge. There is no enamel within the top of the design although it is likely that there would have been some form of decoration there given the detail in the rest of the brooch. The lozenge shaped blue enamel decoration extends down the outside of the bow and is also mirrored on the arms of the hinge. The base of the bow has a socket shape that is empty although there is no evidence of a stone or piece of enamel that would have been placed there. The pin of the brooch has been broken near the hinge but apart from that the brooch is in good condition with only some minor concretion in the recesses. This style of brooch typically dates to the first century AD. There is no context information from this brooch so it can only be said that it was lost or discarded and does not date any features.

Cat no: 9 is a heavily corroded ferrous object recovered from (53), a modern deposit. This is possibly the shaft of a nail although some chisels have a similar shape. The piece is 76mm in length and no diameter can be measured accurately due to the corrosion. The piece weighs 22g.

Cat no: 10 is a ferrous object recovered from a ditch slot [221] within deposit (289) in trench 4. The object weighs 4g and is 37mm in length with a width of 6mm While corroded this object resembles a nail with the shaft broken. The head is globular although this is likely due to the corrosion.

Cat no: 11 is a ferrous nail recovered from a ditch slot [23] within deposit (80) in trench 161. The nail is square shafted with an amorphous head and the tip of the nail broken off. The shaft is bent which likely means that it was hammered down after being driven through a piece of wood. The length of the nail is 71mm with a

shaft width of 9mm and a head width of 12mm. This nail weighs 11g. While undated this would be a type 1b nail under Manning's typology of Roman nails and is a standard nail used for general woodwork.

Cat no: 12 is a ferrous nail recovered from the subsoil of trench 10. The nail is straight with an amorphous head and only the tip being damaged. Its total length is 65mm with a shaft width of 8mm and a head width of 15mm. The piece weighs 18g. This nail is undatable due to being found with no context although if Manning's typology is used this would be a type 1b general use nail for woodwork.

Cat no: 13 is a fragmented ferrous nail recovered from the subsoil of trench 142. The nail is heavily damage with a couple of fragments of shaft present and the near complete amorphous head. The head width is 20mm with the length being 12mm. The damage to the piece and that it was found within the subsoil mean that no date or type can be ascribed to it.

Cat no: 14 is a small animal bone with ferrous corrosion on both ends. The corrosion that has attached itself is extensive and has degraded the bone in the centre between he two ends. The piece is not a ferrous object as such and therefore cannot be identified.

Shell by Cristina Mateos

A small assemblage of shells was recovered from the site weighing a total of 39g. The main group of shell belong to common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), along with a small amount of mussels *(Mutilis edulis* L.) (Appendix 9). According to the pottery, the chronology of the shell from deposits (267) and (270) are early medieval and the mussels from context (269) are Late Saxon. The finding of this type of shellfish in both periods is normal.

Charred Plant Remains by Jo Pine

Ten soil samples were taken ranging in in size from 16-40L were processed from the site. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. These were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40.. Remarkably few charred plant remains were recovered, all charcoal. A small amount of charcoal was present in samples <1> (56) with more frequent flecks in sample <8> [229] (380), however this material of was of size and structure that does not allow species identification.

The exception to this was Sample <7> [217] (285) from a waterlogged ditch in trench 29, This contained organic remains, dominated by small twigs, but has not been further examined

Conclusion

The evaluation identified archaeological deposits on the site with larger concentrations evident in the centre and to the south west end of the site and smaller ones elsewhere. These deposits dated from the Late Neolithic, Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods. One of the largest clusters, that to the south west is clearly of Roman date, perhaps with occupation spalling the whole of the Roman period. A few other Roman features lay further to the east. The other dense cluster of deposits was not well dated but did include a few possible Late Saxon/Medieval features. Smaller clusters of deposits were of earlier prehistoric date,with some Late Bronze Age/Iron Age deposits to the north east (trenches 68 and 130), Some Neolithc/Bronze Age features to the south (trenches 5, 188, 191), with a small probable 'burnt mound' of Bronze Age in trench 118. These areas of potential are depicted on Figures 27 and 29.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.17m topsoil, 0.17m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
2	25.10	1.80	0.42	0–0.16m topsoil, 0.16m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 337, Gullies 222, 223, 224
3	26.30	1.80	0.43	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.43m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 228
4	25.70	1.80	0.4	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 220, 221, 230, 247, 248
5	26.80	1.80	0.47	0–0.17m topsoil, 0.17m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.47m+ sand natural geology. Pit 237
6	25.20	1.80	0.46	0–0.21m topsoil, 0.21m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.46m+ sand natural geology.
7	25.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.16m topsoil, 0.16m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.41m+ sand natural geology.
8	24.60	1.80	0.42	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
9	21.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.19m topsoil, 0.19m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
10	25.40	1.80	0.45	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
11	25.20	1.80	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
12	25.20	1.80	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.49m+ sand natural geology.
13	25.30	1.80	0.42	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
14	26.00	1.80	0.39	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.39m+ sand natural geology.
15	26.30	1.80	0.44	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
16	27.00	1.80	0.35	0–0.16m topsoil, 0.16m-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m-0.35m+ sand natural geology.
17	27.00	1.80	0.43	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.43m+ sand natural geology.
18	25.70	1.80	0.47	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.47m+ sand natural geology.
19	26.40	1.80	0.45	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.45m+ sand natural geology. Pit 131
20	26.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
21	25.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
22	27.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
23	25.60	1.80	0.45	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
24	26.30	1.80	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.50m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 111, 119, 121, Gullies 112, 120
25	25.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
26	26.40	1.80	0.43	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.43m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 122, 123, Gully 124
27	25.60	1.80	0.54	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.54m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 142, 143
28	26.00	1.80	0.60	0–0.21m topsoil, 0.21m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.60m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 203, 204, 205, 211, 227, 232, Pit 209
29	25.70	1.80	0.68	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m-0.68m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 126, 128, 129, 138, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 302, Gully 135, Pits 127, 130, 136
30	26.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.50m+ sand with gravel natural geology. Ditches 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 200, 201, 202, 238, 239, 249
31	26.30	1.80	0.45	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.45m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 106, 107
32	25.50	1.80	0.55	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.55m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 108, Gully 109
33	26.00	1.80	0.38	0–0.16m topsoil, 0.16m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m-0.38m+ sand natural geology.
34	27.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
35	26.00	1.80	0.49	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.49m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 34, 35, 36
36	25.30	1.80	0.60	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.60m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 28, 29, 30
37	26.40	1.80	0.68	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m-0.68m+ sand and clay natural geology. Ditch 49
38	26.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.45m+ sand and clay natural geology. Ditch 21
39	24.60	1.80	0.44	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.44m+ sand and clay natural geology.
40	26.00	1.80	0.54	0–0.15m topsoil, 0.15m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.54m+ sand and clay natural geology.
41	28.00	1.80	0.65	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m-0.65m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 17, 20, 33
42	21.00	1.80	0.61	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m-0.61m+ sand natural geology.
43	26.00	1.80	0.58	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.58m+ sand natural geology.
44	26.00	1.80	0.62	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.62m+ sand natural geology.
45	25.50	1.80	0.43	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.43m+ sand with gravel natural geology. Ditch 18
46	24.50	1.80	0.54	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.54m+ sand natural geology. Land Drain 16, Ditch 19
47	25.30	1.80	0.53	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.53m+ sand and clay natural geology.
48	24.60	1.80	0.42	0–0.21m topsoil, 0.21m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.42m+clay with gravel natural geology. Ditches 44, 45
49	26.00	1.80	0.43	0–0.21m topsoil, 0.21m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.42m+ clay with gravel natural geology.
50	26.20	1.80	0.42	0–0.18m topsoil, 0.18m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.42m+ clay natural geology.
51	27.00	1.80	0.44	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.44m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
52	26.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.19m topsoil, 0.19m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.45m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
53	25.30	1.80	0.52	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.52m+ clay with gravel natural geology.
54	26.20	1.80	0.52	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.52m+ clay with gravel natural geology.
55	25.30	1.80	0.56	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.56m+ clay with gravel natural geology.
56	25.00	1.80	0.52	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.52m+ with patches of yellow sand and gravel natural geology.
57	25.50	1.80	0.42	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.42m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Pit 43
58	25.40	1.80	0.48	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m-0.48m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
59	25.20	1.80	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.50m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.

60	25.40	1.80	0.40	0–0.14m topsoil, 0.14m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.40m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
61	26.10	1.80	0.43	0–0.23m topsoil, 0.23m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.43m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
62	26.30	1.80	0.53	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.53m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Ditches 38, 39, 42
63	25.60	1.80	0.50	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m-0.50m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
64	26.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.45m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
65	25.50	1.80	0.49	0–0.22m topsoil, 0.22m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m-0.49m+ clay and gravel with patches of chalk natural geology. Ditch 11, Posthole 12
66	27.00	1.80	0.46	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.46m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
67	26.50	1.80	0.51	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.51m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
68	28.10	1.80	0.40	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Pit 5
69	27.10	1.80	0.39	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.39m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
70	25.70	1.80	0.46	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.42m subsoil ; 0.42m-0.46m+clay with chalk patches natural geology.
71	25.80	1.80	0.48	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.48m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology. Ditch 8
72	27.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology. Ditches 1 and 9
73	27.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology. Ditch 7
74	26.50	1.80	0.46	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.46m+ clay with patches of chalk gravel natural geology.
75	23.70	1.80	0.52	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+clay with patches of chalk and gravel natural geology.
76	27.8	1.80	0.47	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
77	27.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Ditch 13
78	26.50	1.80	0.35	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0 .32m-0.35m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Ditch 27
79	26.70	1.80	0.51	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.51m+ clay natural geology.
80	24.50	1.80	0.41	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
81	25.80	1.80	0.33	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.33m+ clay natural geology.
82	25.80	1.80	0.40	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
83	26.80	1.80	0.36	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.36m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
84	25.20	1.80	0.42	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
85	27.40	1.80	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.49m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
86	25.30	1.80	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.48m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
87	25.60	1.80	0.42	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
88	24.50	1.80	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.57m peaty clay; 0.57m-0.60m+ sand natural. Palaeo-Channel 343
89	26.00	1.80	0.49	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.49m+sand and gravel natural geology.
90	26.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 340, 341, 342, Gullies 322, 323
91	26.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 304, Gullies 303, 305
92	26.00	1.80	0.35	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 316, Gullies 312, 314, 315, 317, Pits 313, 318
93	26.00	1.80	0.51	0–0.44m topsoil, 0.44m-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m-0.51m+ sand natural geology. Tree Throw 329
94	26.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
95	26.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.24m topsoil, 0.24m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 330
96	25.60	1.80	0.52	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.33m yellow sand; 0.33m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sand natural geology.
97	25.50	1.80	0.32	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.32m gravel sand natural geology. Gullies 335, 336
98	25.50	1.80	0.31	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m-0.31m+ gravel sand natural geology. Ditch 339
99	25.00	1.80	0.35	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m-0.35m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
100	25.80	1.80	0.24	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.24m+ gravel and sand natural geology.
101	25.90	1.80	0.44	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.44m sand and gravel natural geology.
102	24.80	1.80	0.42	0–0.40m topsoil, 0.40m-0.42m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
103	25.00	1.80	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.44m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
104	27.40	1.80	0.47	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.47m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
105	24.70	1.80	0.40	0–0.38m topsoil, 0.38m-0.40m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
106	24.60	1.80	0.45	0–0.43m topsoil, 0.43m-0.45m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
107	25.00	1.80	0.52	0–0.38m topsoil, 0.38m-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m-0.52m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
108	25.50	1.80	0.51	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.49m subsoil, 0.49m-0.51m+ sand and gravel natural geology.
109	24.60	1.80	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m-0.44m+ sand natural geology.
110	26.10	1.80	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil, 0.40m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
111	24.40	1.80	0.60	0–0.40m topsoil, 0.40m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.60m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology.
112	24.80	1.80	0.46	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.46m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology.
113	27.30	1.80	0.48	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.48m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology.
114	26.60	1.80	0.26	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m-0.26m+ clay with chalk patches natural geology.
115	26.60	1.80	0.44	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.44m+ clay natural geology.
116	24.70	1.80	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.42m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
117	25.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.41m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
118	26.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ clay and gravel natural geology. Land Drain

				2, Pit 3
119	24.50	1.80	0.39	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.39m+ clay and gravel natural geology.
120	26.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
121	26.30	1.80	0.38	0–0.26m topsoil, 0.26m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
122	26.00	1.80	0.38	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
123	27.30	1.80	0.46	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.46m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
124	27.30	1.80	0.39	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.39m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Ditch 4
125	26.10	1.80	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
126	25.00	1.80	0.47	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.47m+ clay and gravel natural geology.
127	25.70	1.80	0.38	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.38m+ clay and gravel natural geology.
128	24.80	1.80	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ clay natural geology.
129	24.50	1.80	0.38	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.38m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
130	24.70	1.80	0.39	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.39m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Postholes 6 and 10
131	26.50	1.80	0.35	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.35m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology. Land Drains 14 and 15
132	25.30	1.80	0.38	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.38m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
133	26.50	1.80	0.43	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.43m+ sandy clay natural geology. Land Drain 37
134	25.00	1.80	0.44	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.44m+ sand natural geology.
135	22.90	1.80	0.50	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
136	24.70	1.80	0.52	0–0.37m topsoil, 0.37m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sand natural geology.
137	26.80	1.80	0.44	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.44m+ sand natural geology.
138	25.30	1.80	0.47	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.47m+ sand natural geology.
139	25.90	1.80	0.46	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.46m+ sandy clay natural geology.
140	24.70	1.80	0.38	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 40
141	26.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.50m+ clay with patches of chalk natural geology.
142	25.00	1.80	0.50	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.50m+ clay natural geology.
143	23.50	1.80	0.42	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ clay natural geology.
144	25.40	1.80	0.42	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ clay natural geology.
145	25.20	1.80	0.54	0–0.37m topsoil, 0.37m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.54m+ clay with patches of gravel natural geology.
146	25.00	1.80	0.44	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.44m+ clay with patches of gravel natural geology. Ditches 31, 32
147	25.00	1.80	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.45m+ clay with patches of gravel natural geology. Ditch 47, Land Drain 48
148	25.20	1.80	0.46	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.46m+ clay with patches of gravel natural geology.
149	25.00	1.80	0.47	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.47m+ sandy clay with patches of gravel natural geology.
150	23.80	1.80	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.42m+ clayey sand with patches of gravel natural geology.
151	24.70	1.80	0.35	0–0.27m topsoil, 0.27m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m-0.35m+ clayey sand with patches of gravel natural geology.
152	24.80	1.80	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.50m+ sand with patches of gravel natural geology.
153	24.50	1.80	0.53	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.53m+ sand natural geology.
154	25.40	1.80	0.42	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Land Drain 41
155	25.20	1.80	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m-0.48m+ sand with patches of gravel natural geology
156	25.60	1.80	0.62	0–0.40m topsoil, 0.40m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.62m+ sand with patches of gravel natural geology.
157	24.50	1.80	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 46
158	25.00	1.80	0.38	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.38m+ sand natural geology.
159	25.00	1.80	0.36	0–0.29m topsoil, 0.29m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.36m+ sand natural geology.
160	24.10	1.80	0.50	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.50m+ sand with patches of gravel natural geology.
161	26.60	1.80	0.52	0–0.38m topsoil, 0.38m-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m-0.52m+ sand with patches of gravel natural geology. Ditches 22, 23, 24, Gullies 25, 26
162	25.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Pit 102, Ditch 110
163	24.50	1.80	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
164	26.30	1.80	0.42	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Pits 101, 103
165	25.20	1.80	0.43	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.43m+ sand natural geology.
166	25.10	1.80	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Gully 100
167	25.10	1.80	0.41	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ sand natural geology.
168	25.20	1.80	0.38	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ sand natural geology.
169	25.00	1.80	0.51	0–0.36m topsoil, 0.36m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.51m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 113, 118
170	24.00	1.80	0.55	0–0.25m topsoil, 0.25m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ sand natural geology. Pit 114, Ditch 115
171	23.50	1.80	0.52	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sand natural geology. Gullies 133, 134
172	23.50	1.80	0.60	0–0.40m topsoil, 0.40m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ sand natural geology. Land Drain 116, Gully 117
173	24.00	1.80	0.48	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.48m+ sand natural geology. Land Drain 125
174	24.50	1.80	0.55	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ sand natural geology. Land Drain 132
175	24.50	1.80	0.45	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 139, Gully 140, 144
176	24.70	1.80	0.55	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.55m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 141
177	24.70	1.80	0.60	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.60m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 207, Pit 208, 210
178	25.30	1.80	0.40	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 206
179	25.50	1.80	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m-0.60m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 212

180	25.00	1.80	0.38	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ sand natural geology.
181	26.00	1.80	0.33	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.33m+ sand natural geology.
182	24.90	1.80	0.34	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.34m+ sand natural geology.
183	24.50	1.80	0.40	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
184	25.00	1.80	0.46	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.46m+ sand natural geology.
185	25.30	1.80	0.54	0–0.40m topsoil, 0.40m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.54m+ sand natural geology.
186	25.20	1.80	0.50	0–0.37m topsoil, 0.37m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m-0.50m+ sand natural geology.
187	25.10	1.80	0.40	0–0.34m topsoil, 0.34m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
188	25.20	1.80	0.35	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.35m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 229
189	24.80	1.80	0.37	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.37m+ sand natural geology.
190	24.60	1.80	0.36	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m-0.36m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 225, 226
191	25.50	1.80	0.36	0–0.31m topsoil, 0.31m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.36m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 231, 243, 244, Gully 245, Pit 246, Posthole 236
192	24.50	1.80	0.40	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
193	27.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
194	26.10	1.80	0.46	0–0.35m topsoil, 0.35m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m-0.46m+ sand natural geology.
195	25.00	1.80	0.42	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 233, 234, 235, 240, Pit 241
196	23.70	1.80	0.39	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.39m+ sand natural geology.
197	24.50	1.80	0.52	0–0.44m topsoil, 0.44m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ sand natural geology. Ditch 242, Pit 301
198	25.00	1.80	0.28	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 300, 319, 320
199	25.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 331, 332, Gullies 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311
200	23.40	1.80	0.34	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.34m+ sand natural geology.
201	25.00	1.80	0.41	0–0.32m topsoil, 0.32m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ sand natural geology. Palaeo-Channel 338
202	25.80	1.80	0.34	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.34m+ sand natural geology.
203	25.80	1.80	0.34	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.34m+ sand natural geology. Ditches 333, 334
204	23.00	1.80	0.35	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.35m+ sand natural geology.
205	24.80	1.80	0.27	0–0.15m topsoil, 0.15m-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m-0.27m+ sand natural geology.
206	24.80	1.80	0.30	0–0.20m topsoil, 0.20m-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m-0.30m+ sand natural geology.
207	24.70	1.80	0.31	0–0.30m topsoil, 0.30m-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ gravel and sand natural geology.
208	26.00	1.80	0.36	0–0.28m topsoil, 0.28-0.32m subsoil overlaying yellow mineralised sand natural geology
209	26.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.39m topsoil; 0.39m+ sand natural geology.
210	25.20	1.80	0.33	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.33m+ sand natural geology.
211	26.10	1.80	0.40	0–0.33m topsoil, 0.33m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
212	24.50	1.80	0.41	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m-0.41m+ sand natural geology.
213	24.90	1.80	0.45	0–0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m-0.45m+ sand natural geology.
214	24.90	1.80	0.42	0–0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ sand natural geology.
215	26.00	1.80	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.40m+ sand natural geology.
216	24.10	1.80	0.38	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.38m+ clayey sand natural geology.
217	25.70	1.80	0.37	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m-0.37m+ clayey sand natural geology.
218	24.80	1.80	0.38	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.38m+ clay natural geology. Gully 104, Ditch 105
219	28.00	1.80	0.36	0–0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m-0.36m+ clay natural geology.
220	25.70	1.80	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay natural geology.

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of excavated features

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	Topsoil		
All		51	Subsoil		
87		*52, 53*	*Modern Dump*		
90		465	Layer		
118		56	Burnt Mound		
72	1	59	Ditch		
118	2	54, 55	*Land Drain*		
118	3	57	Pit		
124	4	58, 154	Ditch		
68	5	61	Pit	EIA	Pottery
130	6	62	Post Hole	LBA	Pottery
73	7	63	Ditch		
71	8	64	Ditch	EIA	Pottery
72	9	65	Ditch		
130	10	66	Post Hole		
65	11	67	Ditch		
65	12	68, 73	Post Hole		
77	13	69	Ditch	Roman	EIA Pottery
131	14	70	Drain		
131	15	71	Drain		
46	16	72	Drain		
41	17	74	Ditch		
46	18	75	Drain		
46	19	76	Ditch		
41	20	77	Ditch		
38	21	78	Ditch		
161	22	79	Ditch		
161	23	80	Ditch		
161	24	81	Ditch		
161	25	82	Gully	Late Saxon	Pottery
161	26	83	Gully		
78	27	84	Ditch		
36	28	85-7	Ditch		
36	29	88-9	Ditch		
36	30	90-1	Ditch		
146	31	92	Ditch		
146	32	93	Ditch		
41	33	94	Ditch		
35	34	98-9	Ditch		
35	35	150	Ditch		
35	36	151-2	Ditch		
133	37	95	Drain		
62	38	96	Ditch		
62	39	97	Ditch		
140	40	154	Ditch		
154	*41*	*156*	*Land Drain*		
62	42	157	Ditch		
57	43	158	Pit		
28	44	159	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
28	45	160	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
157	46	161	Ditch		
147	47	162	Ditch		
147	*48*	*163*	*Land drain*		
37	49	164–6	Ditch		
166	100	167	Gully		
164	101	168	Pit		
162	102	169, 361	Pit		
164	103	170	Pit		
218	104	171	Gully		
218	105	172, 173	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
31	106	174	Ditch		
31	107	175	Ditch		
32	108	176	Ditch		
32	109	177	Ditch		
162	110	178	Ditch		
24	111	179	Ditch		
24	112	180	Gully		
167	113	181	Ditch		
170	114	182	Pit		

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
170	115	183	Ditch		
172	116	184	Drain		
172	117	185	Gully		
169	118	186	Ditch		
24	119	187	Ditch		
24	120	188	Ditch		
24	121	190, 191	Ditch		
26	122	192	Ditch		
26	123	193	Ditch		
26	124	194	Ditch		
173	125	195	Drain		
29	126	196	Ditch		
29	127	197	Pit		
29	128	198	Ditch		
29	129	199, 261	Ditch		
29	130	250, 260	Pit		
19	131	251	Pit		
174	*132*	*252*	*Drain*		
171	133	253	Gully		
171	134	254	Gully		
29	135	255	Gully		
29	136	256	Pit		
29	138	257-8, 265	Ditch		
175	139	261	Ditch		
175	140	262	Gully		
176	141	263	Ditch		
27	142	266	Ditch		
27	143	267	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
175	144	264, 268	Gully		
30	145	366	Ditch		
30	146	367	Ditch		
30	147	368	Ditch		
30	148	369–71	Ditch		
30	149	373	Ditch		
30	200	374–7	Ditch		
30	201	378	Ditch		
30	202	362	Ditch		
28	203	269	Ditch	Late Saxon	Pottery
28	204	270	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
28	205	271	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
178	206	278	Ditch		
177	207	273	Ditch		
177	208	274	Pit		
28	209	272	Ditch		
177	210	275	Pit		
28	211	276	Ditch		
179	212	277	Ditch		
29	213	279	Ditch		
29	214	280, 281	Ditch		
29	215	282	Ditch		
29	216	283, 284	Ditch		
29	217	285, 286	Ditch		
29	218	296	Ditch		
4	220	288, 298	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
4	221	289	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
2	222	290	Gully		
2	223	291	Gully		
2	224	292	Gully		
193	225	293	Ditch		
190	226	294	Ditch		
28	227	295	Ditch		
3	228	297	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
188	229	299, 350, 351	Ditch	EIA	Pottery
4	230	352	Ditch		
191	231	353	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery
28	232	354	Ditch		
195	233	355	Ditch		
195	234	356	Ditch		
195	235	357	Ditch		
191	236	358	Post hole		
5	237	359, 360	Pit	Late Neolithic?	Flintwork; BA/IA Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
30	238	379	Ditch		
30	239	380	Ditch		
195	240	363	Ditch		
195	241	364	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
197	242	365	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
191	243	381	Ditch		
191	244	382	Ditch		
191	245	383	Gully		
191	246	384	Pit		
4	247	385	Ditch	Roman	EIA Pottery
4	248	386	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
30	249	372	Ditch		
198	300	387, 461, 462	Ditch		
197	301	388	*Hollow*	Roman	Pottery
29	302	389	Ditch		
91	303	390	Gully		
91	304	391	Ditch		
91	305	392	Gully		
199	306	394	Gully		
199	307	395	Gully		
199	308	393	Gully	Roman	Pottery
199	309	397	Gully		
199	310	398	Gully		
199	311	396	Gully	Roman	Pottery
92	312	451	Gully	Roman	Pottery
92	313	452, 453	Pit		
92	314	456	Gully		
92	315	457	Gully		
92	316	458, 459	Ditch	Roman	EIA Pottery
92	317	460	Gully		
92	318	454, 455	Pit		
198	319	399	Ditch		
198	320	450	Ditch		
90	321	484, 485	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
90	322	481	Gully		
90	323	482	Gully		
90	324	477	Ditch		
90	325	478	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
90	326	483	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
90	327	479	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
90	328	474	Ditch		
93	*329*	*463*	*Tree hole*		
95	330	464	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
199	331	486–8, 554	Ditch	Roman	EIA Pottery Neolithic flintwork
199	332	489	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
203	333	490, 491	Ditch		
203	334	492, 493	Ditch		
97	335	494	Gully		
97	336	495	Gully		
2	337	466	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
201	338	467–73	Palaeochannel		
98	339	496	Ditch		
90	340	475	Ditch		
90	341	476	Ditch		
90	342	480	Ditch		
88	343	498–9, 550–3	Palaeochannel		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Prehistoric Pottery

3A: Fabric descriptions

Fabric type	*Description*	*Sherd count*	*% count*	*Weight (g)*	*% weight*
F1	Sparse or moderate to common, finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a sand clay matrix.	7	9.21%	19	3.39%
F2	Moderate or common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a sandy clay matrix.	32	42.11%	246	43.93%
F2OX	Moderate or common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a sandy clay matrix. Oxidised surfaces	10	13.16%	39	6.96%
F3	Moderate or common coarse and very coarse burnt flint (mainly 3-4mm) in a sand clay matrix.	12	15.79%	93	16.61%
Q1OX	Moderate or common sand, with some sherds having very rare fine or medium burnt flint (mainly 1-1.5mm). (Oxidised surfaces)	2	2.63%	1	0.18%
QF	Moderate rounded quartz sand with sparse finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm)	1	1.32%	28	5.00%
QF1	Common rounded quartz sand with moderate finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm)	10	13.16%	128	22.86%
QF2	Common rounded quartz sand with rare finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm)	1	1.32%	5	0.89%
QFOX	Moderate rounded quartz sand with sparse finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) (Oxidised surfaces)	1	1.32%	1	0.18%
Total		*76*	*100.00%*	*560*	*100.00%*

Appendix 3B: Quantity and weight of pottery by form (form descriptions follow Brudenell 2012).

Fabric group	*Class*	*Form*	*Description*	*Rim type*	*Sherd count*	*Weight. (g)*	*Rim count*
Flint	I	?	Form uncertain	Direct flat	2	4	2
	II	G	Jars with high slack or weakly defined shoulders and upright, hollowed or out turned necks	direct pointed	1	61	1
Sandy with flint	I	?	Form uncertain	Direct flat	1	5	1
	II	F2	Jars with a deep rounded shoulder and short, upright, out-turned or concave neck. These are constricted vessels where the diameter of the mouth is distinctly smaller than that of the maximum girth	Direct pointed	4	99	1
	III	L5	Bowl with well-defined shoulder and broadly upright, but hollowed or concave neck	Direct rounded	1	7	1
			Total		*9*	*176*	*6*

3C: Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Trench	*Feature*	*Deposit*	*Feature type*	*Date*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
4	247	385	Ditch	Early Iron Age	1	4
5	237	359	Ditch	Bronze Age	1	2
					1	1
10	51	51	Subsoil	Early Iron Age	3	9
					7	20
					3	1
68	5	61	Pit	Early Iron Age	11	48
77	13	69	Ditch	Early Iron Age	4	7
91	51	51	Subsoil	Iron Age	1	7
92	316	458	Gully	Early Iron Age	1	5
130	6	62	Posthole	Early Iron Age	1	1
188	229	350	Charcoal	Early Iron Age	35	368
195	231	353	Pit	Bronze Age	26	242
198	230	450	Ditch	Early Iron Age	13	78
199	51	51	Subsoil	Early Iron Age	1	12
	554	554	Ditch	Early Iron Age	1	5
Unknown	8	64	Ditch	Early Iron Age	1	1
	---	487	Unknown	Early Iron Age	1	9
	489	489	Layer	Early Iron Age	3	13
			Total		*115*	*833*

APPENDIX 4: Roman Pottery

4A: Roman pottery quantified by trench and feature type

Trench	*Feature*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Weight (%)*
Whole Site	Topsoil and subsoil	0	0	20.26
2	Ditch	89	641	7.13
3	Ditch	1	10	0.11
4	Ditch	75	970	10.80
77	Ditch	1	3	0.03
90	Ditch and gully	16	152	1.70
92	Ditch	5	89	1.00
95	Ditch	2	19	0.21
195	Ditch	1	3	0.03
197	Ditch and natural depression	10	127	1.41
198	Ditch	85	3020	33.61
199	Ditch and gully	79	2130	23.71
Total		439	8984	0.00

4B: Roman pottery quantified by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight (%).

Fabric name: abbreviation *Published reference*	*Vessel*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*EVE*	*Weight (%)*	*EVE (%)*
Storage jar fabric: GW(GROG) Going 1987, 10, fabric 44	Storage jar	128	5884	0.25	65.49	5.47
Sandy grey ware: WAT RE Tomber and Dore 1998, 184	Beaker, jar, dish, platter, storage jar	273	2550	3.86	28.38	84.46
Horningsea coarse ware: HOR RE Tomber and Dore 1998, 116	Jar and storage jar	17	214	0.00	2.38	0.00
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW	Flagon	16	176	0.26	1.96	5.69
Verulamium oxidised ware: VER WH Tomber and Dore 1998, 154	Mortarium	1	111	0.00	1.25	0.00
Samian: SAM Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41	Cup (Dr33) and dish (Dr18/31)	3	46	0.20	0.51	4.38
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC Tomber and Dore 1998, 118	Jar	1	3	0.00	0.03	0.00
Total		*439*	*8984*	*4.57*	*100.00*	*100.00*

4C: Roman pottery catalogue

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, FLAG = flagon, IA = Iron Age. L=late, M = mid, MORT = mortaria, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

Trench	***Deposit***	***Cut***	***Feature***	***Fabric***	***Dsc***	***Form***	***Count***	***Weight(g)***	***Pot Date***
	50		Topsoil	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	8	MC1-C3
	50		Topsoil	WAT RE	RU	JAR	2	24	LC1-C4
	50		Topsoil	WAT RE	U	JAR	2	48	LC1-C4
	50		Topsoil	WAT RE	UB	JAR	1	13	MC1-C4
	50		Topsoil	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	35	MC1-C2
	51		Subsoil	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	1	38	MC1-C3
	51		Subsoil	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	24	M/LC2
	51		Subsoil	WAT RE	B	DISH	1	11	LC1-C2
	51		Subsoil	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	10	MC1-C4
	51		Subsoil	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	2	10	M/LC1-C2
	51		Subsoil	WAT RE	U	JAR	3	41	LC1-C4
	51		Subsoil	WAT RE	U	JAR	3	31	LC1-C4
77	69	13	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-MC2
4	288	220	Ditch	GW(GROG)	U	SJAR	4	281	MC1-C3
4	298	220	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	14	MC1-C4
4	298	220	Ditch	WAT RE	RU	BEAK	4	15	LC1-C4
4	289	221	Ditch	HORN RE	U	JAR	5	16	C2-C3
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	20	206	LC1-C2
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	RUD	JAR	13	93	MC1-C2
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	BEAK	1	6	M/LC1-C2

Trench	*Deposit*	*Cut*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Dsc*	*Form*	*Count*	*Weight(g)*	*Pot Date*
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	17	M/LC1-C2
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	12	MC1-MC2
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	12	LC1-C4
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	42	MC1-C2
4	289	221	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	3	35	MC1-MC2
4	289	221	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	2	9	MC1-C3
4	289	221	Ditch	VER WH	UB	MORT	1	111	MC1-C2
3	297	228	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	10	MC1-C4
195	364	241	Ditch	LNV CC	D	JAR	1	3	C3-C4
197	365	242	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	13	LC1-C4
197	365	242	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	11	LC1-C4
197	365	242	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR/BEAK	3	11	LC1-C4
4	385	247	Ditch	WAT RE	RU	JAR	7	50	LC1-C4
4	385	247	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	16	LC1-C2
4	385	247	Ditch	WAT RE	U	BEAK	2	3	LC1-C3
4	385	247	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	2	7	LC1-C4
4	386	248	Ditch	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	5	25	LC1-C2
197	388	301	Natural hollow	WAT RE	B	JAR	1	12	LC1-C4
197	388	301	Natural hollow	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	49	LC1-C4
197	388	301	Natural hollow	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
197	388	301	Natural hollow	SOW	U	JAR/FLAG	2	27	MC1-C3
199	393	308	Gully	WAT RE	U	JAR/SJAR	1	51	MC1-C2
199	396	311	Gully	WAT RE	U	JAR/BEAK	1	4	MC1-C2
92	451	312	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C4
92	458	316	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	60	C2-C3
92	458	316	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	17	LC1-C4
92	458	316	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-MC2
92	458	316	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-MC2
90	484	321	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	10	LC1-C4
90	478	325	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	8	LC1-C4
90	483	326	Gully	WAT RE	RU	JAR	3	36	MC1-MC2
90	483	326	Gully	SOW	RUH	FLAG	6	41	MC1-MC2
90	479	327	Ditch	WAT RE	RUD	JAR	5	57	MC1-C4
95	464	330	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	1	15	LC1-C4
95	464	330	Ditch	SOW	B	JAR/FLAG	1	4	MC1-MC2
199	450	331	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RUB	SJAR	62	2777	MC1-C3
199	450	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	12	LC1-C2
199	450	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	10	LC1-C4
199	450	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	2	23	LC1-C4

Trench	*Deposit*	*Cut*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Dsc*	*Form*	*Count*	*Weight(g)*	*Pot Date*
199	450	331	Ditch	WAT RE	UB	JAR	18	189	LC1-C4
199	450	331	Ditch	SOW	UB	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
199	487	331	Ditch	HORN RE	U	JAR	1	6	C2-C3
199	487	331	Ditch	WAT RE	RUD	JAR	8	72	MC1-C2
199	487	331	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	2	29	LC1-C4
199	488	331	Ditch	GW(GROG)	RUB	SJAR	40	1691	MC1-C3
199	488	331	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	8	68	LC1-C4
199	554	331	Ditch	HORN RE	U	JAR	2	6	C2-C3
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	B	PLAT	1	6	MC1-E/MC2
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	2	8	LC1-C4
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	U	JAR	8	54	LC1-C4
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	58	MC1-E/MC2
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	2	57	MC1-MC2
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	16	LC1-C4
199	554	331	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
	489	332	Layer	GW(GROG)	RU	SJAR	20	1089	MC1-C3
	489	332	Layer	HORN RE	UDB	SJAR	1	108	C2-C3
	489	332	Layer	HORN RE	UDB		8	78	C2-C3
	489	332	Layer	WAT RE	R	Fill	2	18	LC1-C4
	489	332	Layer	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	15	LC1-C4
	489	332	Layer	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	21	157	LC1-C4
	489	332	Layer	SOW	UB	FLAG	3	62	MC1-C3
2	466	337	Ditch	SAM SG	D	CUP	1	3	M/LC1-C2
2	466	337	Ditch	SAM CG	R	DISH	1	19	C2-C3
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	60	363	LC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	DISH	2	29	MC2-C3
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	DISH	2	40	MC2-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	UDB	JAR	13	87	MC1-C2
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	SJAR	1	27	MC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	13	LC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	BEAK	1	1	LC1-C2
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	7	LC1-C3
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	9	LC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	7	MC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	JAR	1	3	LC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	WAT RE	R	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C4
2	466	337	Ditch	SOW	U	FLAG	1	24	MC1-C3

APPENDIX 5: Saxon and Medieval Pottery
5A: Saxon and Medieval Pottery quantification by fabric.

Description	*Fabric*	*Date range*	*No*	*Wt/g*	*eve*	*MNV*
Thetford-type ware (Local variants)	THETL	10th-11th c.	2	51		1
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	10th-11th c.	8	43		3
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	875-1100	2	7		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	17	62		8
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	2	9		1
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	1		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	1	9	0.10	1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	L.12th-14th c.	2	7		2
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	L.12th-14th c.	2	5		2
Bury sandy ware	BSW	L.12th-14th c.	4	148	0.07	2
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	2	8		2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Hedingham ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	1	11		1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	2	47		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	1	41	0.15	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	2	4		1
Totals			*50*	*456*	*0.32*	*29*

5B: Saxon and Medieval Pottery Catalogue

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Rim*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Dates*
187			THETG			5	40	10th-11th century
38			EMW			1	18	11th-12th century
28		50	BSFW			1	1	late 12th-14th century
28		50	BSFW			1	4	late 12th-14th century
28		50	BMCW			1	3	late 12th-14th century
28		50	BSW			1	21	late 12th-14th century
28		50	MCWG	Jug?	flat-topped everted	1	9	late 11th-13th century?
158		50	GRIM			1	3	late 12th-14th century
198		50	REFW	Plate	everted	1	3	late 18th-20th century
5		51	EMW			2	2	11th-12th century
7		51	THETG			2	2	10th-11th century
17		51	HFW1			1	11	Mid-12th to mid-13th century
27		50	BMCW			1	4	late 12th-14th century
27		50	SWSSM			1	3	12th-14th century
27		51	EMW			1	7	11th-12th century
27		51	MCW			1	1	late 12th-14th century
51		51	EMW			9	16	11th-12th century
51		51	THETG			1	1	10th-11th century
51		51	EMWG	Jar	thickened everted	2	9	11th-12th century
87		53	LPME			2	47	18th-20th century
87		53	PEW	Saucer	plate	1	41	late 18th-m.19th century
161	25	82	THETL			1	46	10th-11th century
28	44	159	BSW	Bowl	flat-topped everted	2	115	late 12th-14th century
28	45	160	BSW			1	12	late 12th-14th century
218	105	173	EMW			1	2	11th-12th century
27	143	267	EMW			1	13	11th-12th century
28	203	269	STNE			2	7	875-1100
28	204	270	THETL			1	5	10th-11th century
28	204	270	EMW			1	1	11th-12th century
28	205	271	EMW			1	3	11th-12th century
28	205	271	SWSSM			1	5	12th-14th century
203	333	490	REFW			1	1	late 18th-20th century

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of struck flint

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Trench*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*P.Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
	50	Topsoil	5	1		4(1ro)	1p		1		
	50	Topsoil	29	1							Tested nodule
	50	Topsoil	51	1							
	50	Topsoil	90	1	1					1	core fragment
	50	Topsoil	91	1							
	50	Topsoil	95						1		
	50	Topsoil	197			3			1		
	50	Topsoil	201			1					
	50	Topsoil	202			1		1			
	50	Topsoil	213						1		
	51	Subsoil	5		1	1					
	51	Subsoil	71			1					
	51	Subsoil	91			1					
	51	Subsoil	130						1		
	51	Subsoil	133	1					1		
	51	Subsoil	161	1							
	51	Subsoil	191			1					
3	57	Pit	118	1							
4	58	Ditch		2							
10	66	Posthole	130	1p					1p		
13	69	Ditch	77	4(3p)			1p	1p	1p		
14	70	Drain	131	1p							
24	81	Ditch	161						1ro		
119	187	Ditch	24			1				1(on flake)	
206	278	Ditch	178	1							
207	273	Ditch	177	1							
209	272	Ditch	28								
214	281	Ditch	29						1		
220	288	Ditch	4						1		
223	291	Gully	2	1							
229	350	Charcoal patch	188	1		2			1		
230	352	Dich	4			1					
231	353	Pit	195								Transverse arrowhead
237	359	Pit	5	6		4(1u)			3	1	4 serrated flakes; burin
243	381	Ditch	191	1		4	1				borer
306	394	Gully	199						2		
315	457	Gully	92	1							
316	458	Ditch	92	2	1				1		
317	460	Gully	92	1					2		
318	453	Pit	92	2		1b	1				
321	484	Ditch	90	1	1(SL?)						
325	478	Ditch	90		1						
326	483	Gully	90							1	
327	479	Ditch	90	1		2					
330	464	Ditch	95	1				1			
331	486	Ditch	199	2							
331	487	Ditch	199	1		3			1	1	laurel leaf; scraper
331	488	Ditch	199	11	4(1p)	10	2		8	2	4 core fragmenrts
331	554	Ditch	199	9	3	1			1	1 on flake	3 core fragments; notched flake
332	489			6		2	3		2		
338	467	Palaeo-channel	201			1ro					

P- Patinated; B- Burnt; U- utilised; RO- rolled ; SL- Strike-a-light

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
		50	Topsoil	1	15
		51	Subsoil	1	55
87		53	Modern Dump	1	59
161	24	81	Ditch	1	752
29	142	266	Ditch	1	14
2	337	466	Ditch	2	15

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Fired Clay

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
191	243	381	Ditch	7	26

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Metalwork

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Cat No*	*Material*	*object*	*no*	*Wt (gr)*
		50	Topsoil	1	CuA	Coin	1	8
				2	CuA		1	10
				3	CuA		1	2
				4	CuA		1	4
		50	Topsoil	5	Pb		1	78
				6	Pb	Musket Ball	1	8
				7	Pb	Musket Ball	1	12
				8	Fe	Brooch	1	14
87		53	Modern Deposit	9	Fe	Nail	1	22
4	221	289	Ditch	10	Fe	Nail	1	2
161	23	80	Ditch	11	Fe	Nail	1	10
		51	Subsoil	12	Fe	Nail	1	16
		51	Subsoil	13	Fe		1	6
				14	Fe	Bone with corrosion	1	2

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of Animal Bone

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*Large*	*Deer*	*Medium*	*Small*	*Unid.*	*Comments*
		50	1	10			-		-	-	1	
		51	1	0.5			-		-	-	1	
87		53	3	8			-		-	-	3	
118		56	1	20		1	-		-	-	-	tooth (loose)
68	5	61	2	0.5			-		-	-	2	poorly preserved
161	25	82	1	0.5			-		-	1	-	left femur (?rodent)
28	45	160	11	18			-	11?		-	-	loose tooth fragments (?deer)
218	105	172	1	6			1		-	-	-	-
27	142	266	6	152	6		-		-	-	-	horse distal tibia (right)
28	203	269	1	0.5			-		-	-	1	-
28	204	270	4	48			1		1	-	2	-
28	209	272	5	16			-		-	3	2	tibia and rib fragments
188	229	350	1	1			-		-	-	1	+burnt bone fragments
197	242	365	8	18	8?		-		-	-	-	tooth fragments (?horse)
30	148	370	1	8			-		-	1	-	distal femur
30	149	373	10	78			10		-	-	-	long bone shaft fragments
2	337	466	2	0.5			-		-	-	2	-
201	338	467	3	2			-		-	-	3	-
90	327	479	4	16			-		-	2	2	right humerus and scapula
199	331	488	28	180		1	27		-	-	-	cow left distal tibia
199	332	489	3	0.5			-		-	-	3	-
88	343	552	7	272			7		-	-	-	ribs

APPENDIX 11: Catalogue of Shell

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Date*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Type*
27	142	266	Ditch	11th-12th century?	2	10	Oyster
27	143	267	Ditch	11th-12th century	1	14	Oyster
28	203	269	Ditch	Late 10th-11th century	5	<1	Mussels
28	204	270	Ditch	11th-12th century	8+frag	<1	Oyster/mussels
30	149	373	Ditch		1	14	Oyster

APPENDIX 12: Catalogue of Environmental Samples

Sample No.	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Material Present*
1		56	Charcoal Flecks
2	3	57	-
3	12	68	-
4	35	150	-
5	43	158	-
6	46	161	-
7	217	285	Waterlogged depost twigs, etc
8	229	380	Charcoal Flecks
9	231	353	-
10	240	384	-.

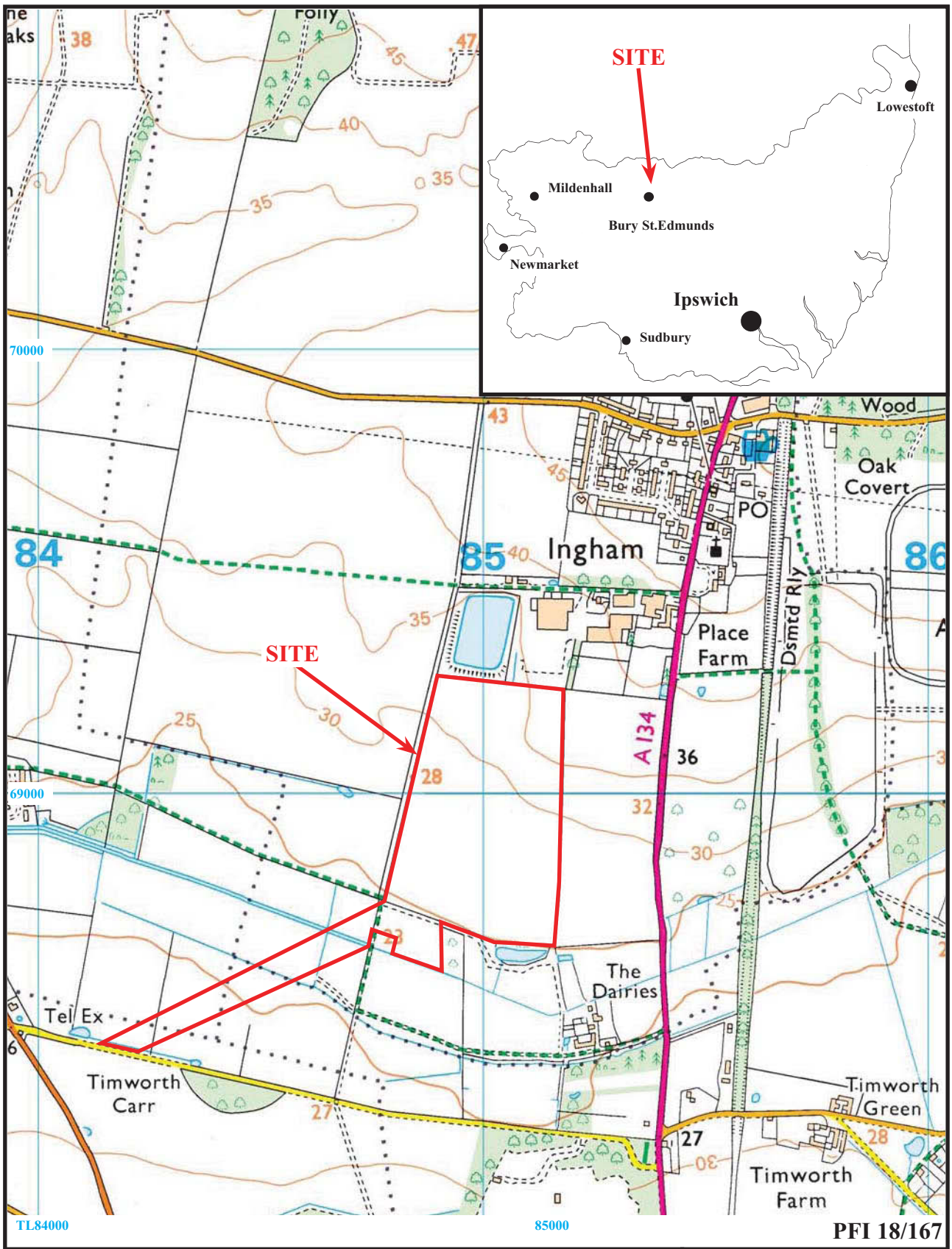

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Figure 1. Location of site within Ingham and Suffolk.

TVAS
EAST MIDLANDS

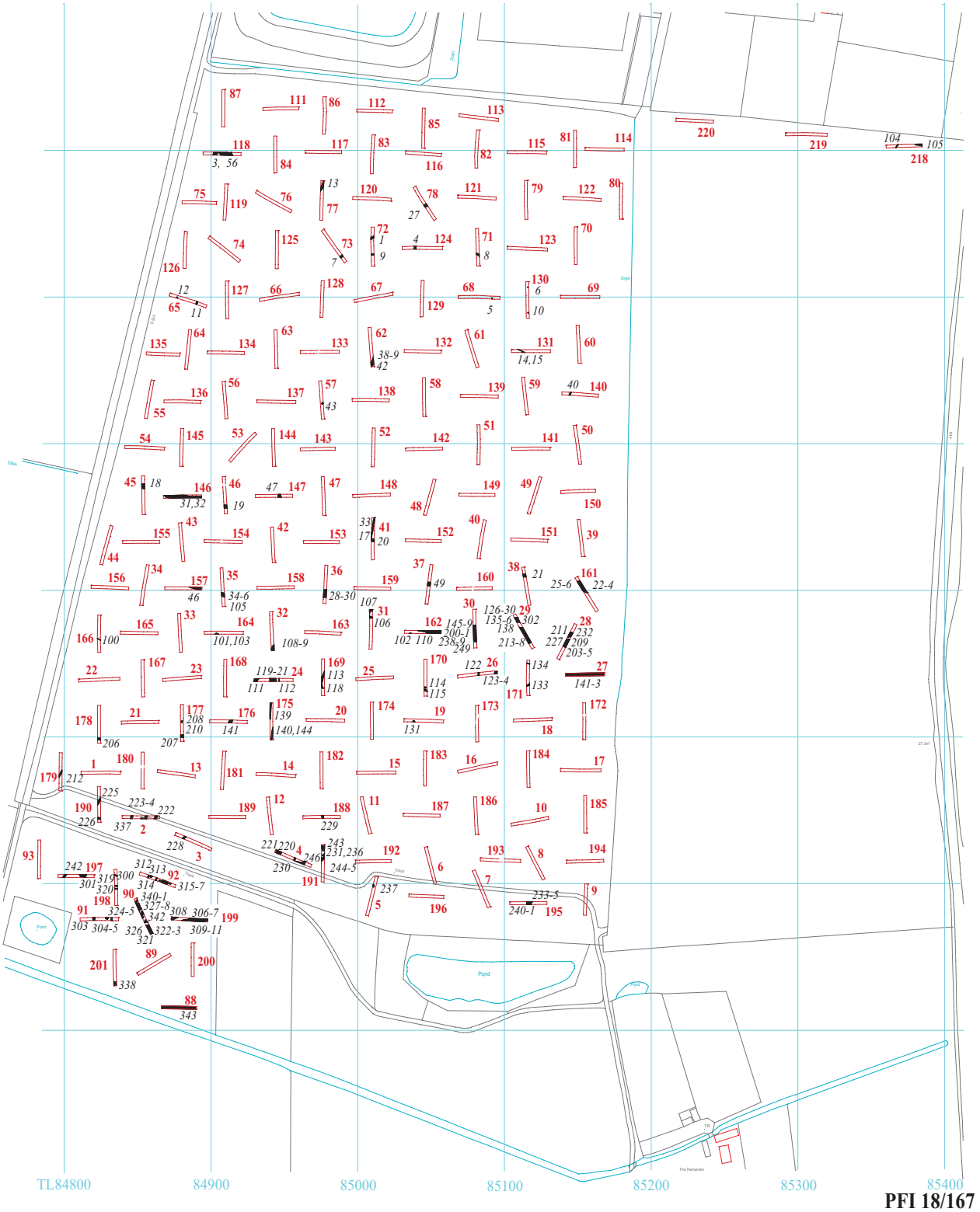

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Figure 2. Location of trenches and features (east).

0 100m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

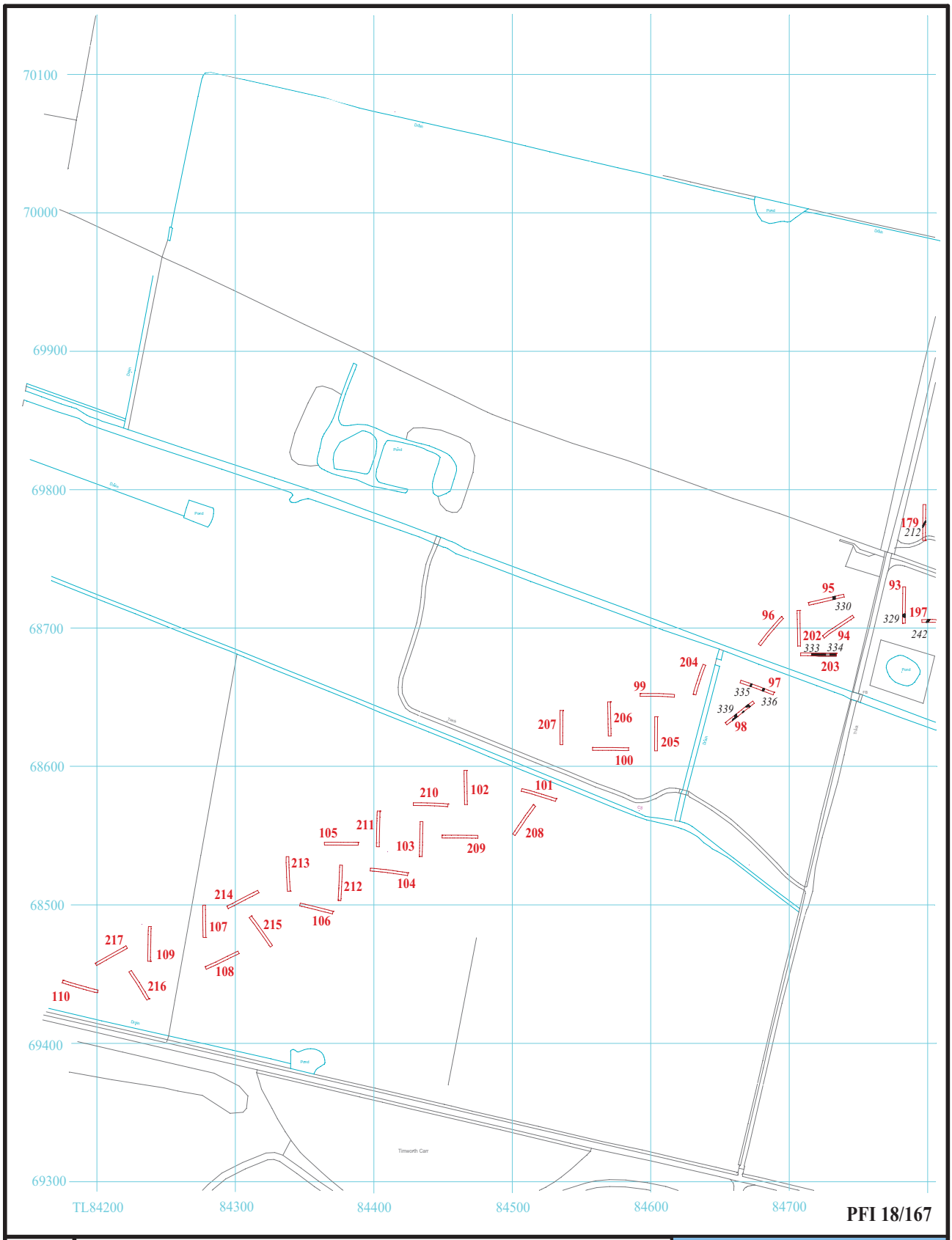

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Figure 3. Location of trenches and features (west).

0 50m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

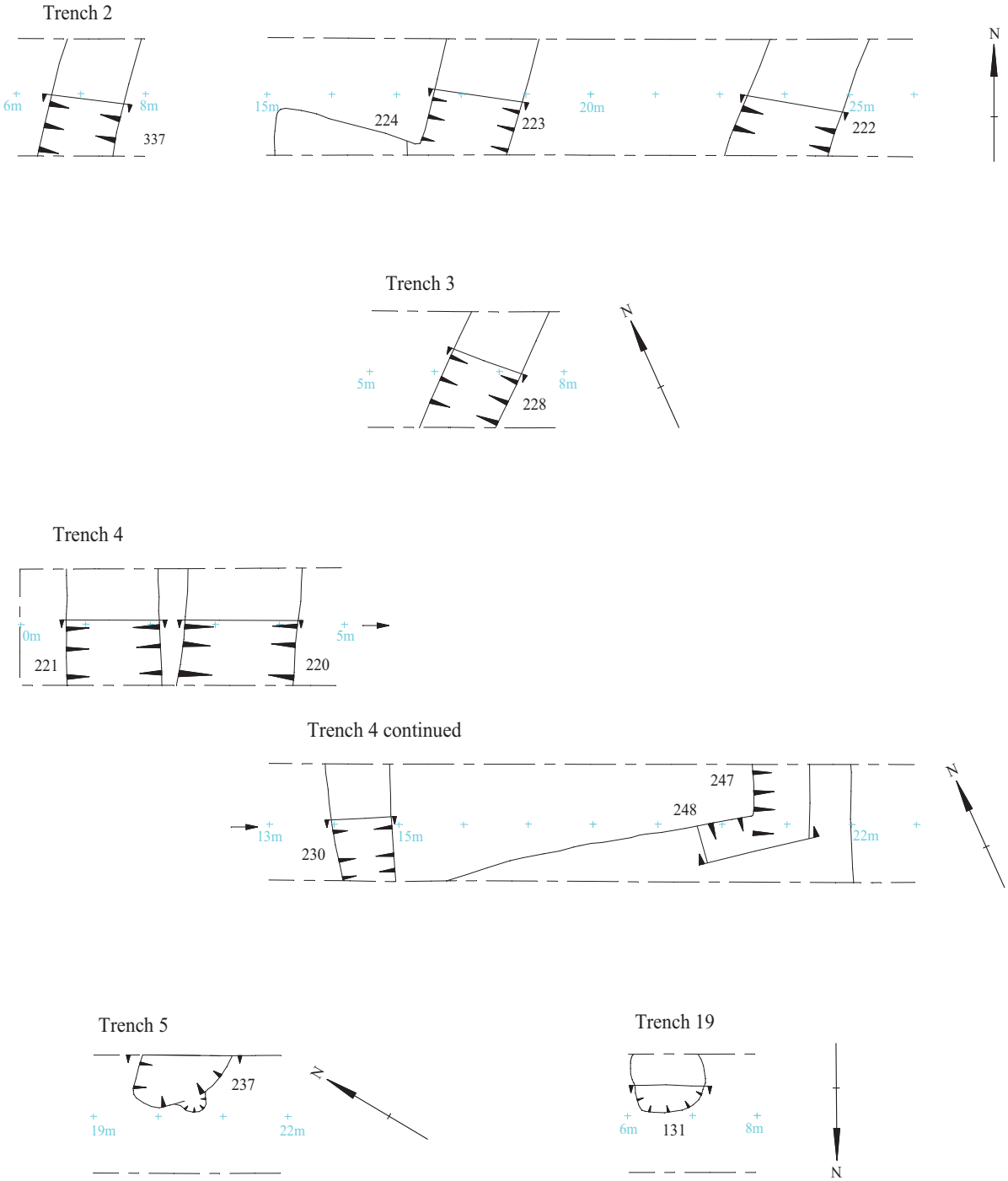

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Figure 4. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

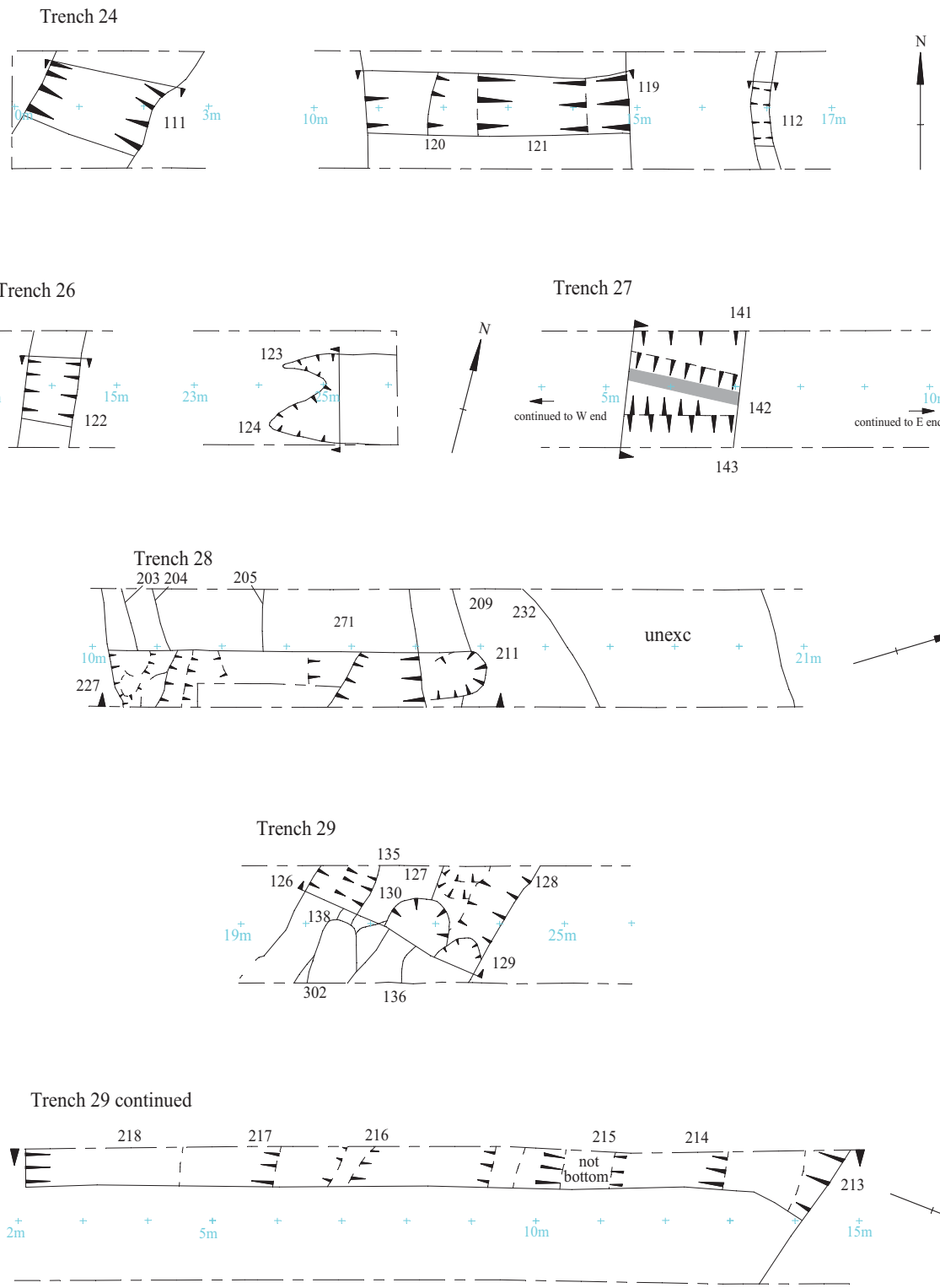

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Figure 5. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

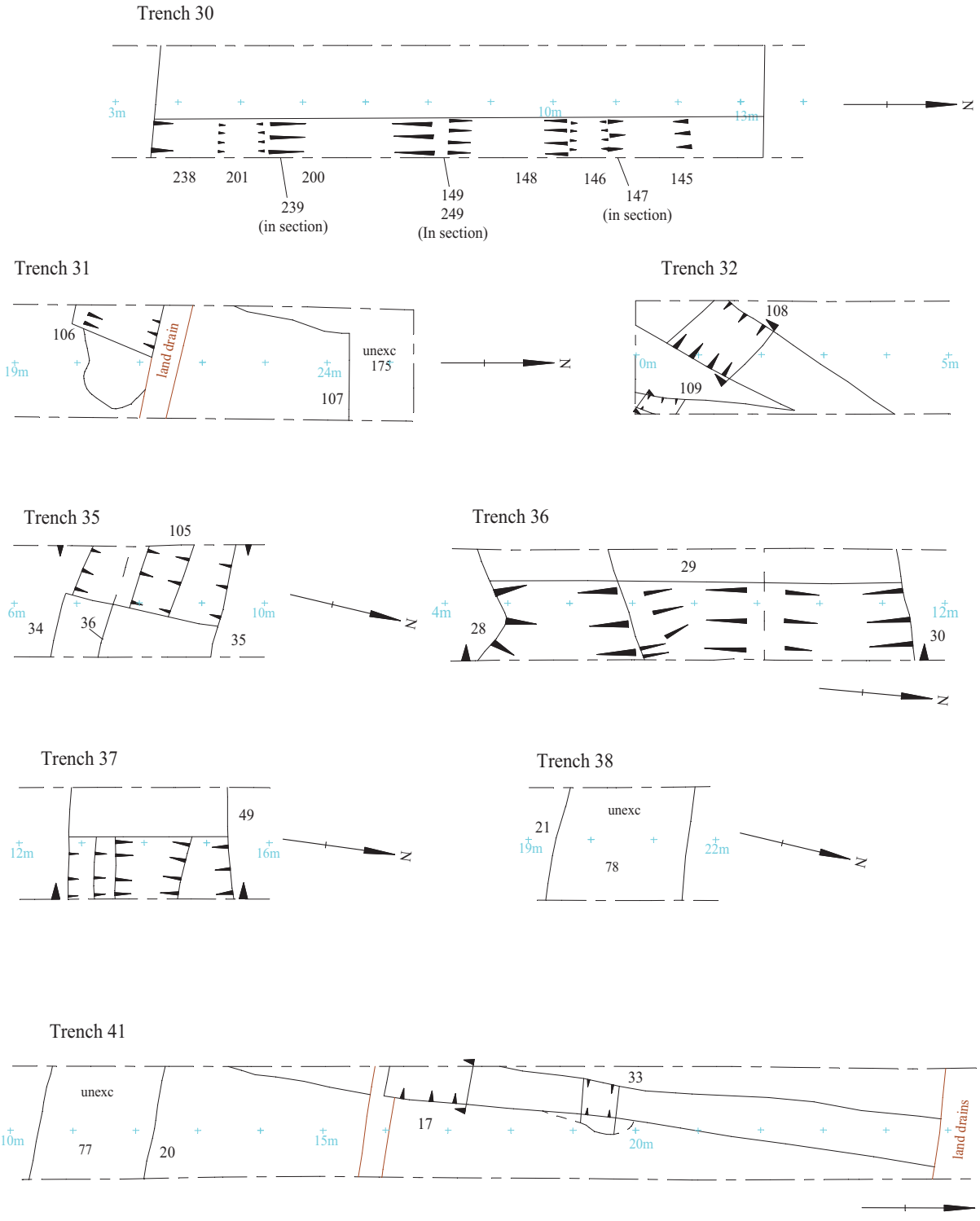

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Figure 6. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

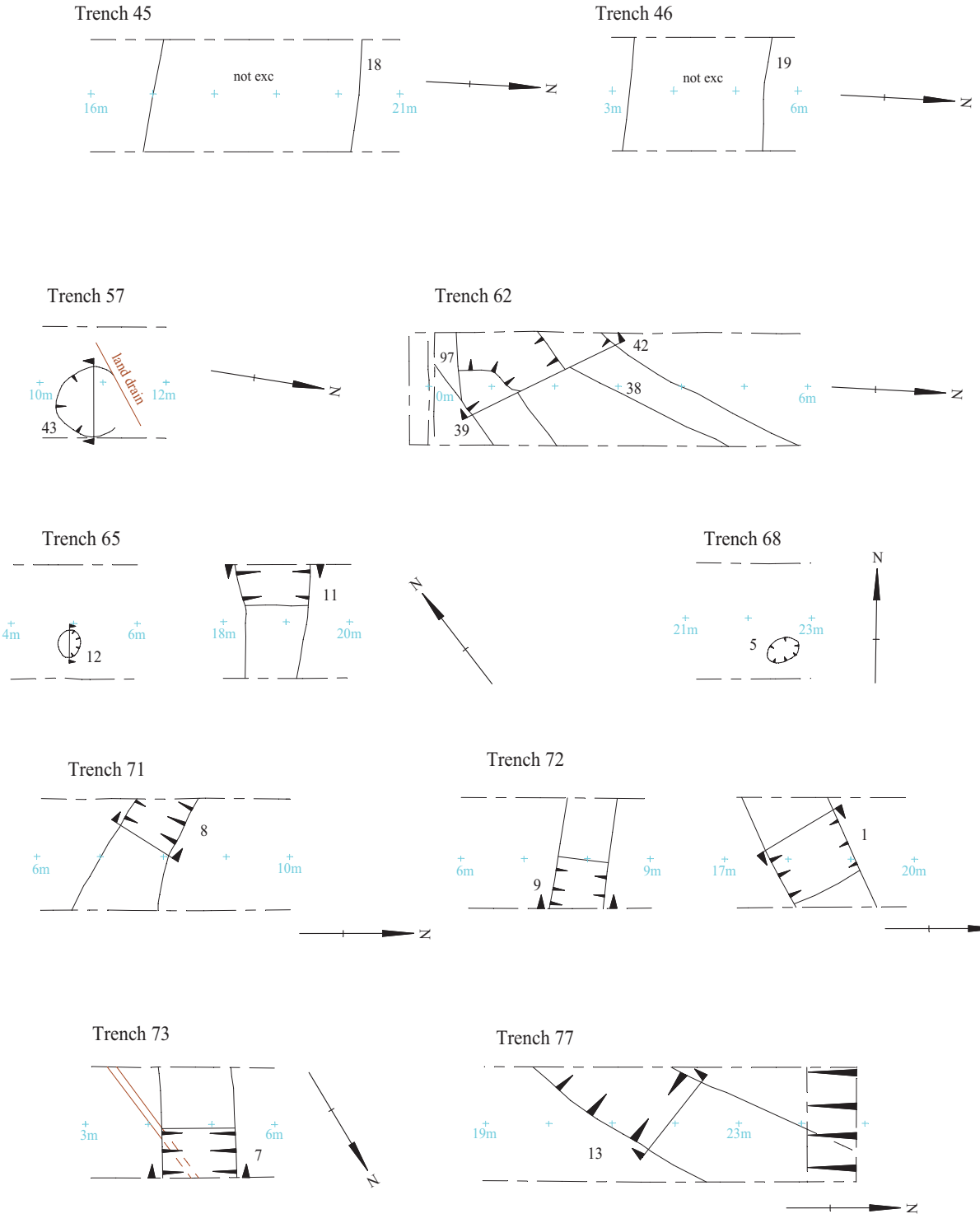

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Figure 7. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

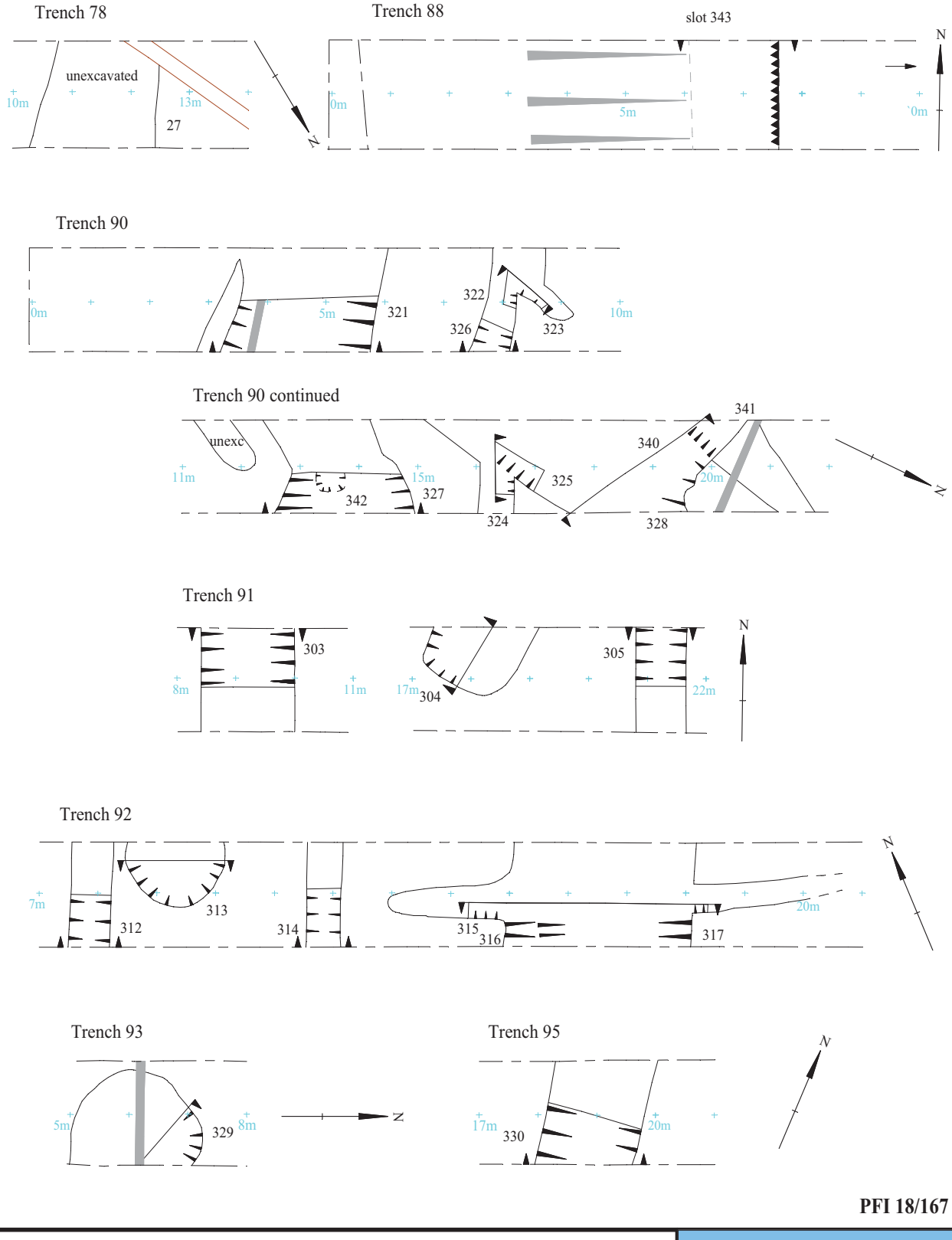

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Figure 8. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

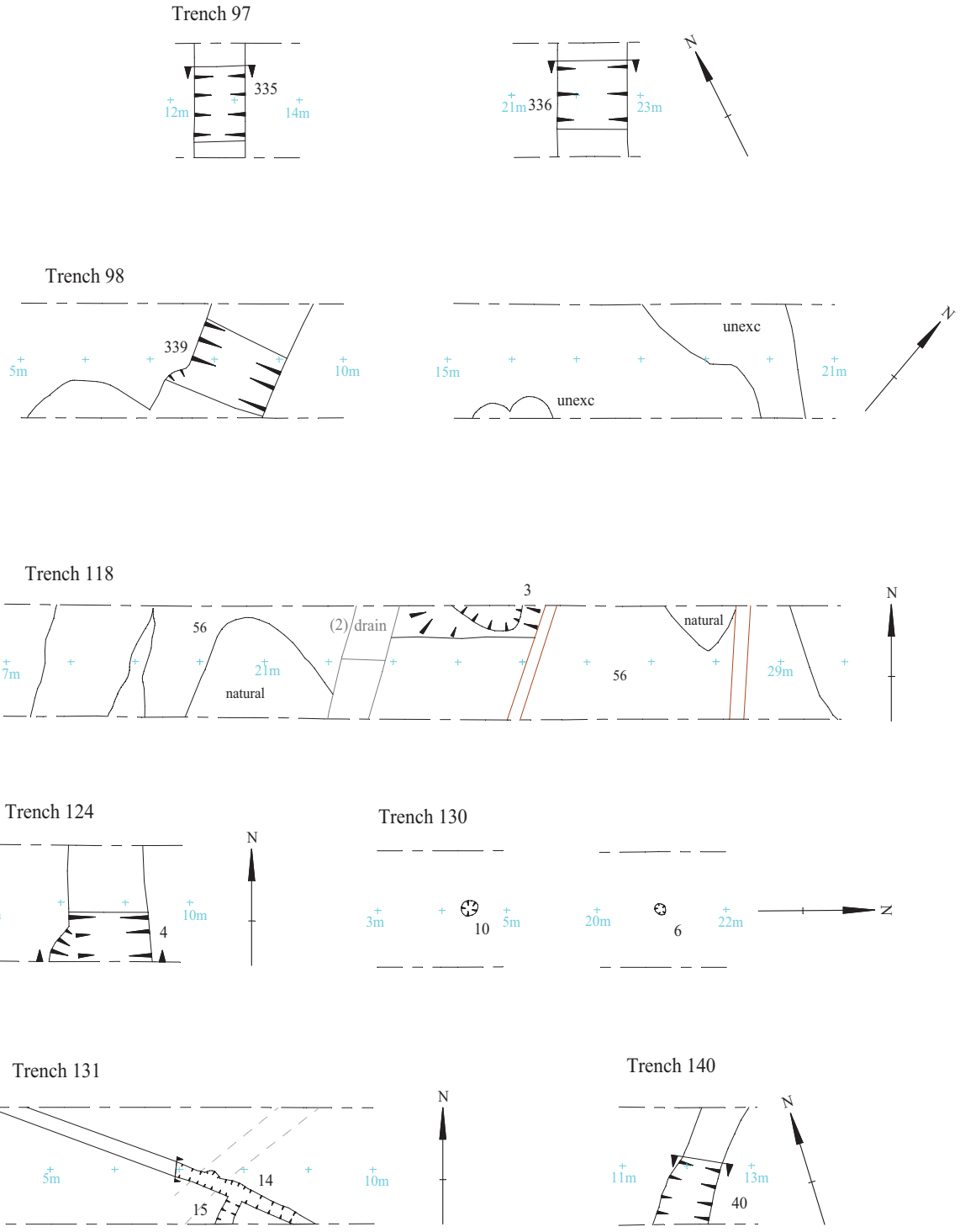

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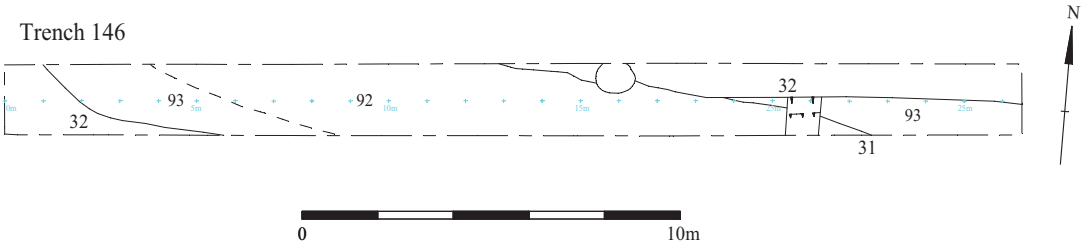
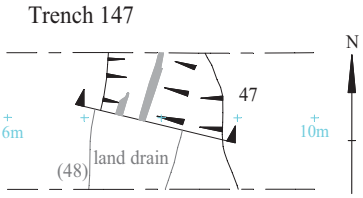
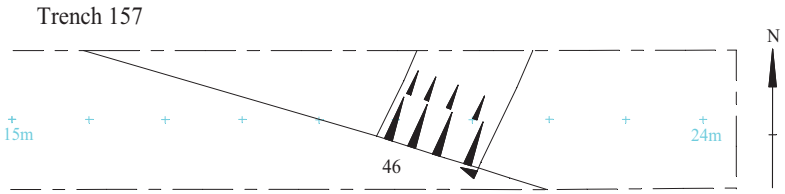
Figure 9. Detail of trenches

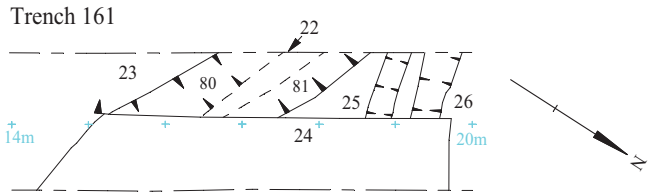
0 5m

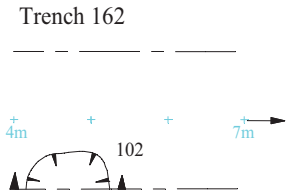
TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

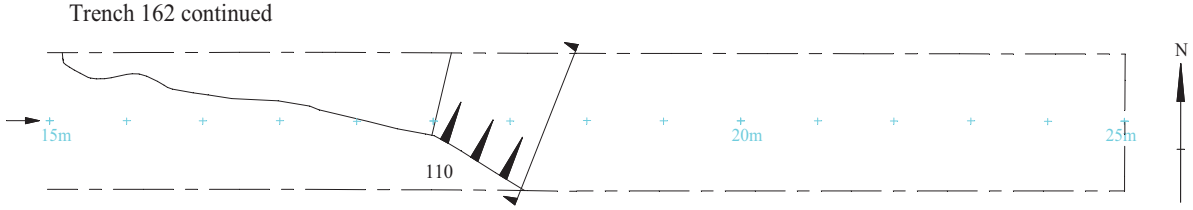


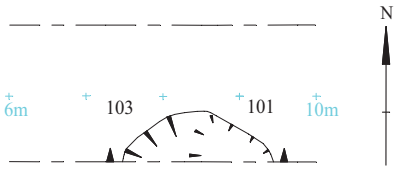


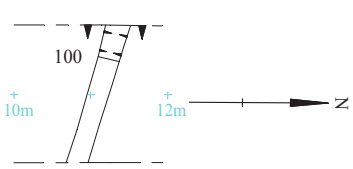












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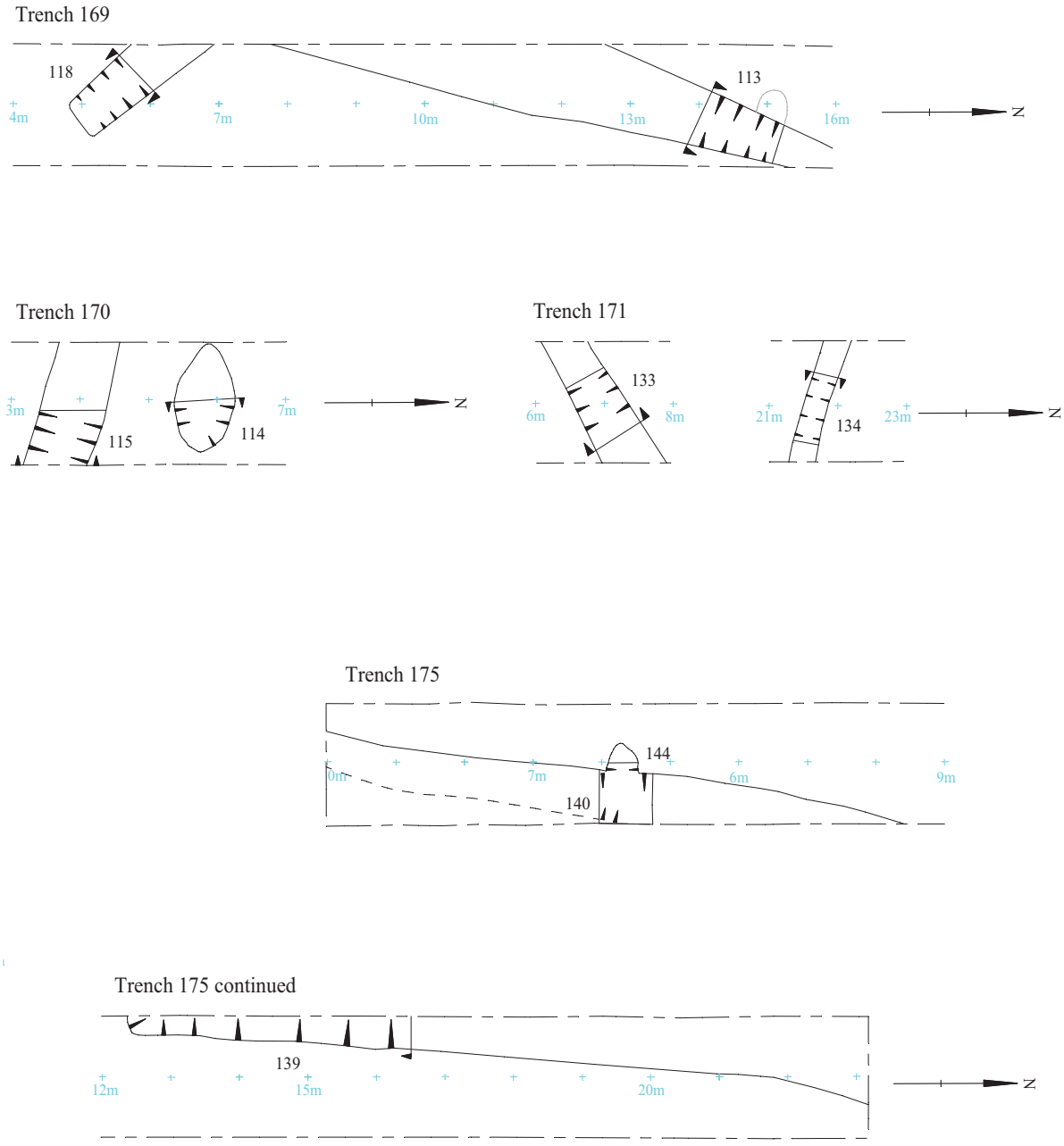
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 10. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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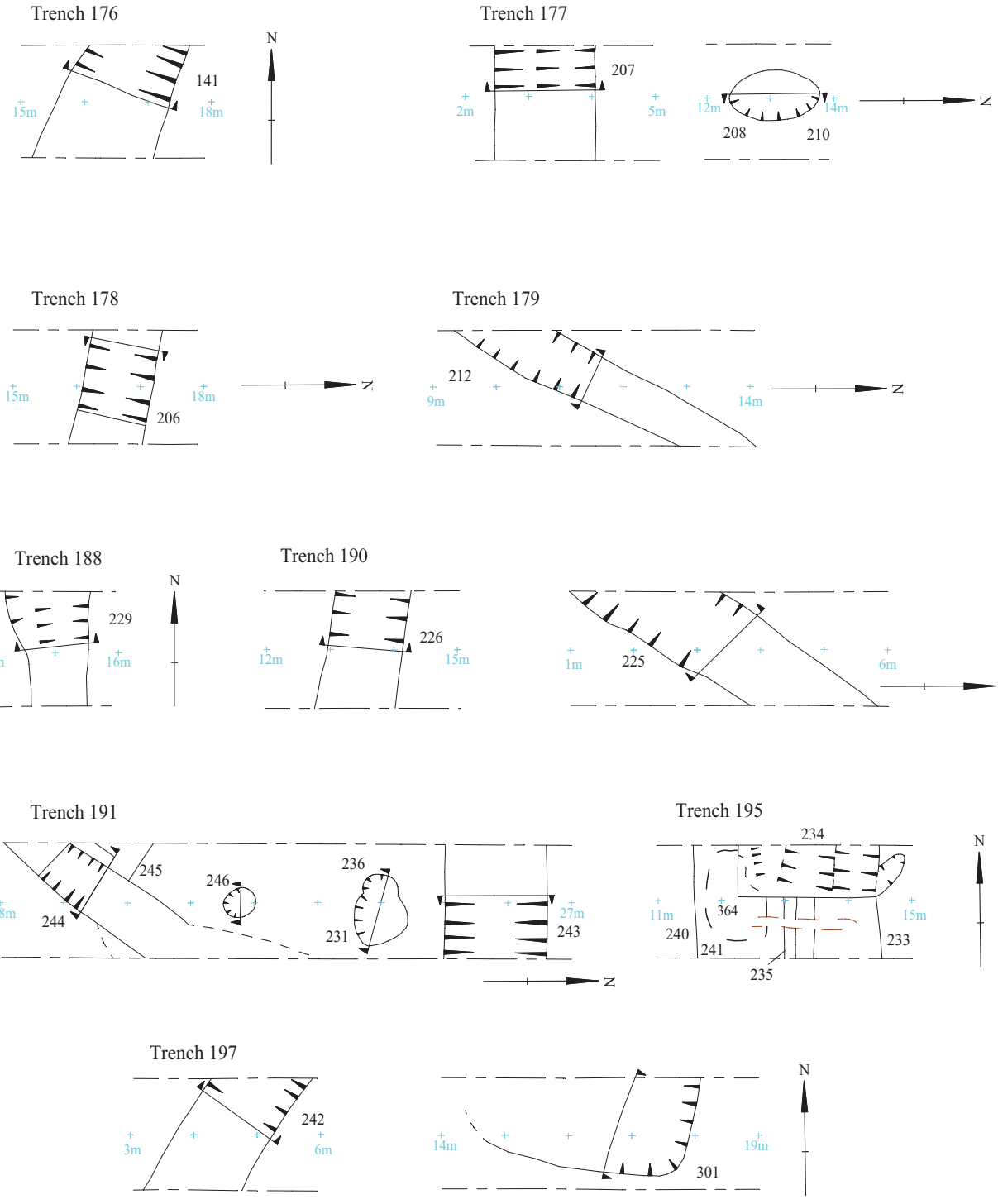
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 11. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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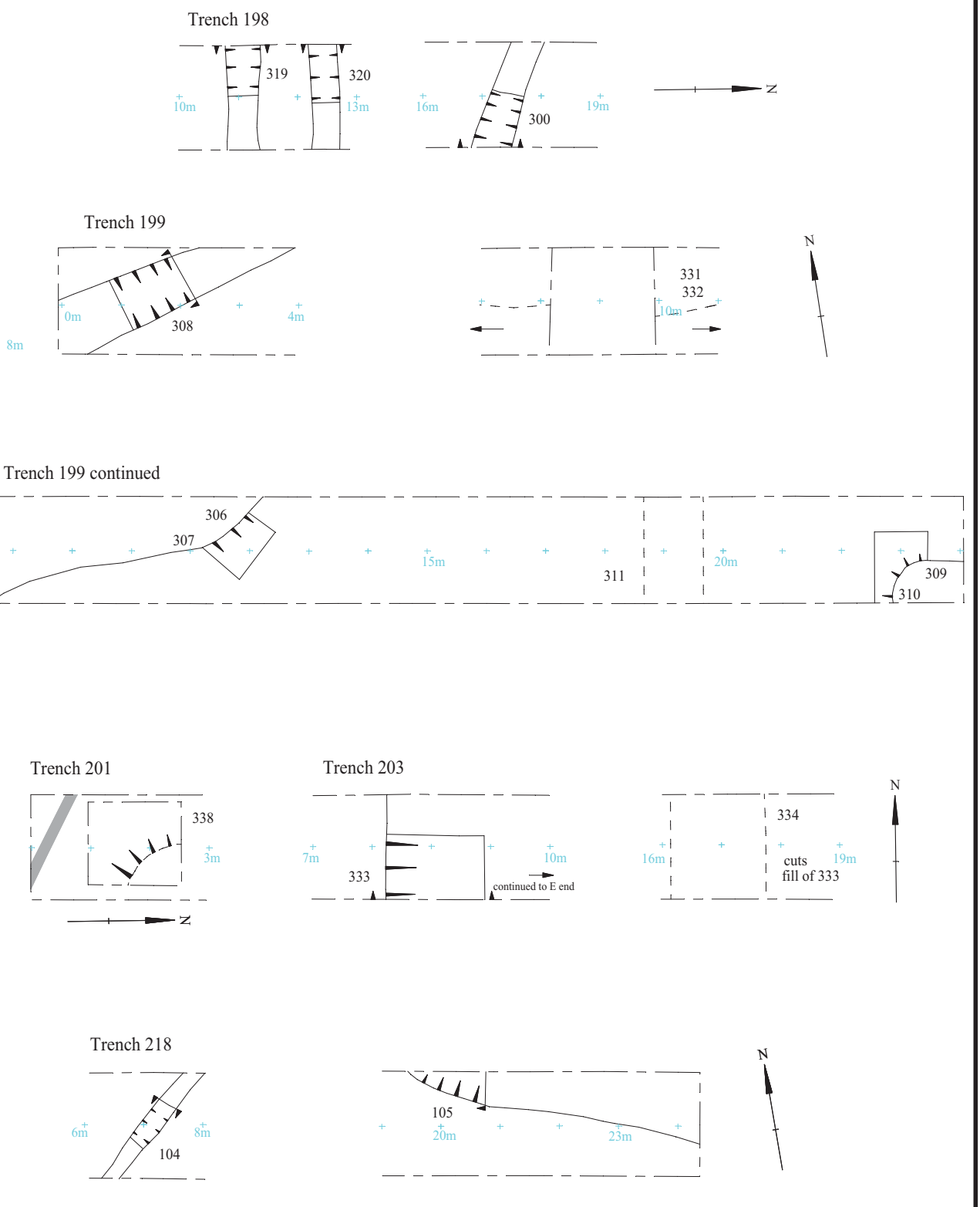
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 12. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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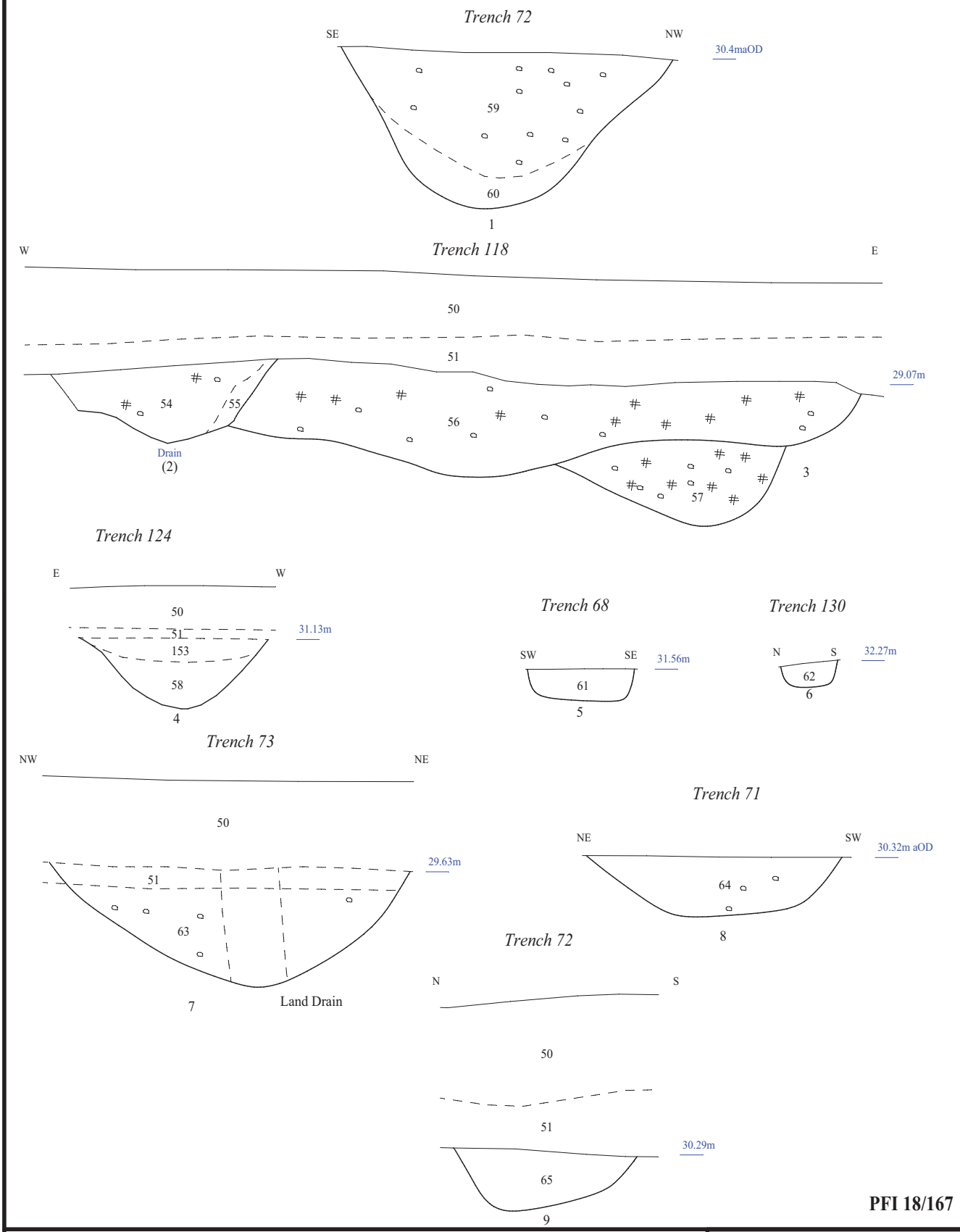
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 13. Detail of trenches

0 5m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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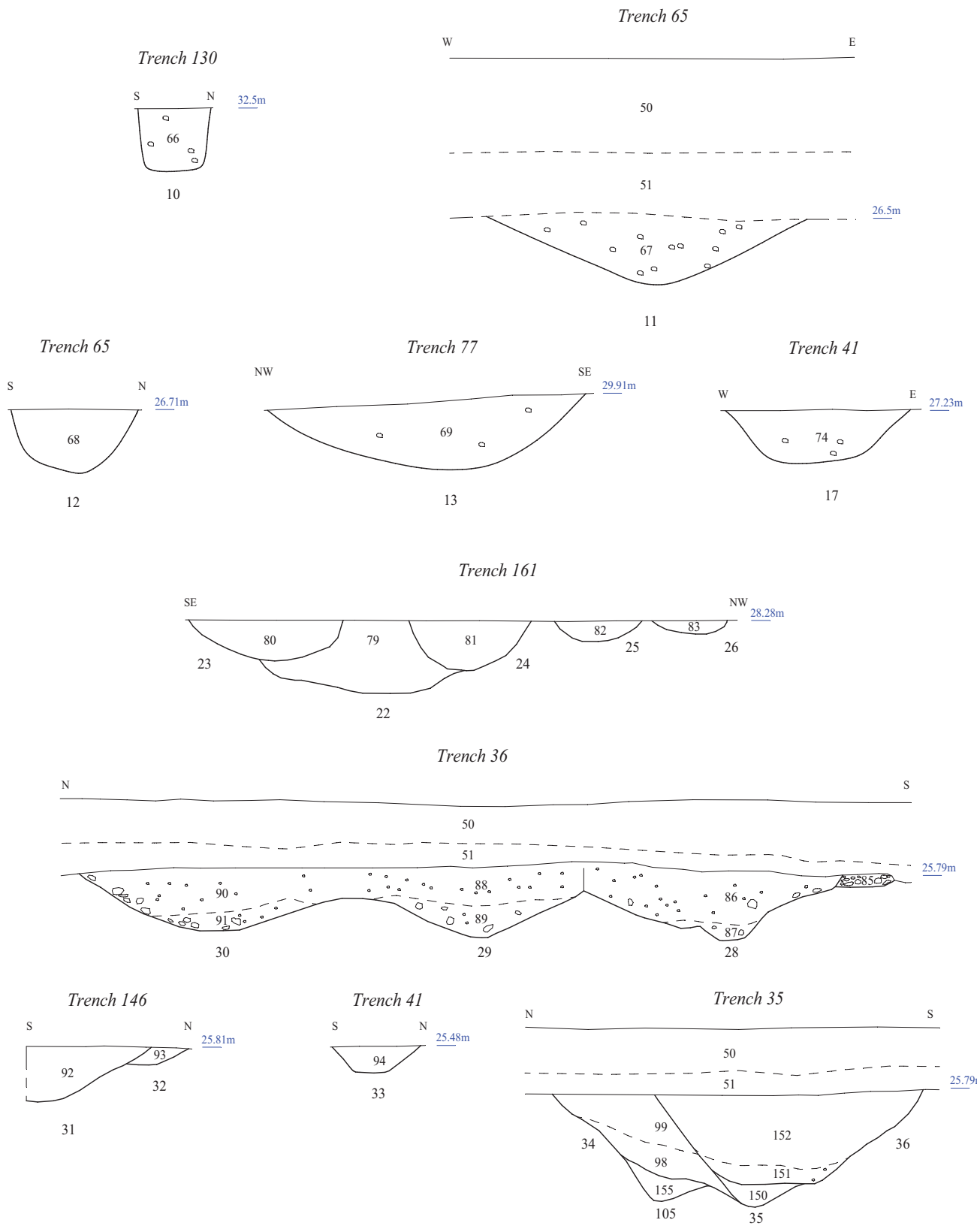
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 14. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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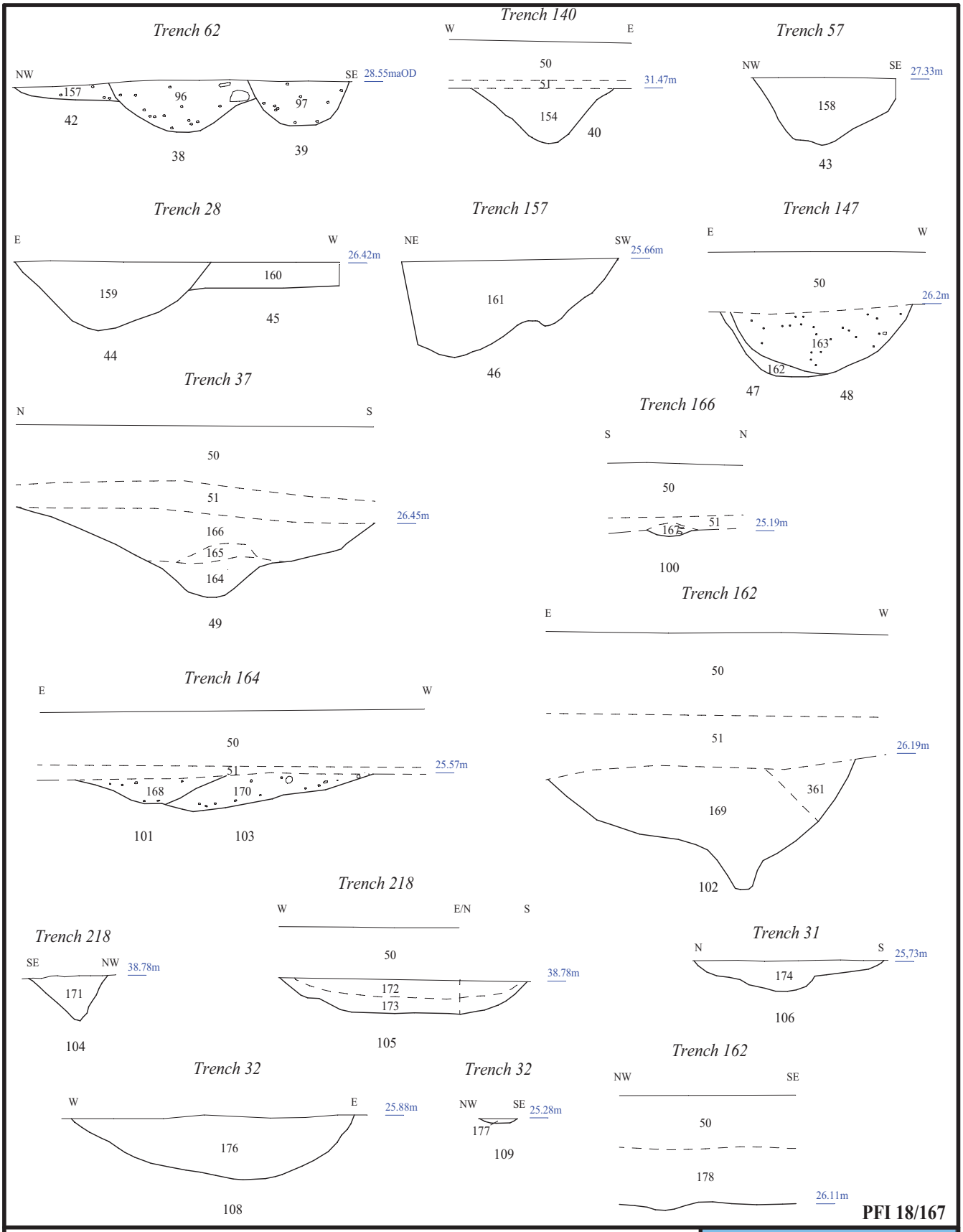
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Surrey, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 15. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 16. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

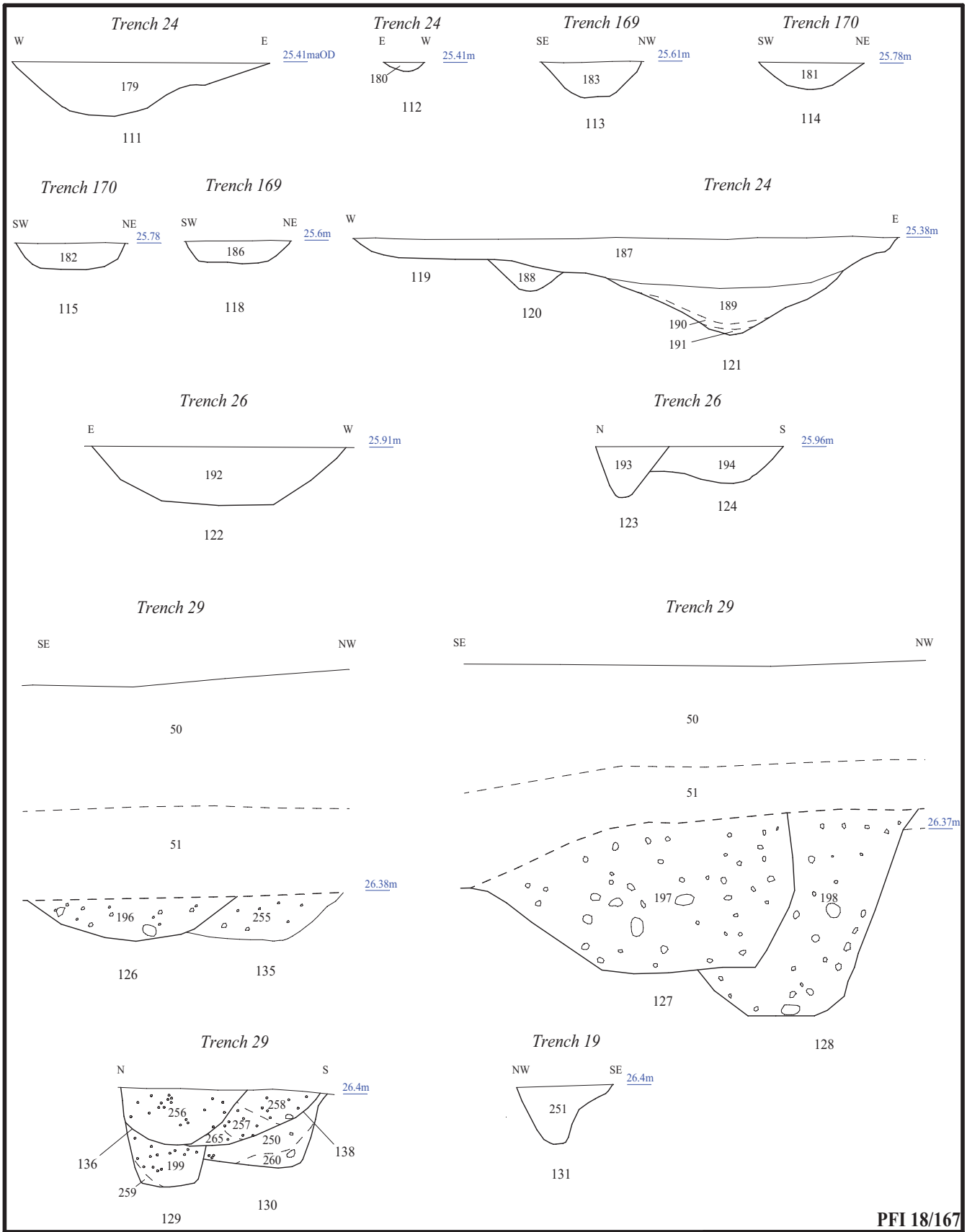

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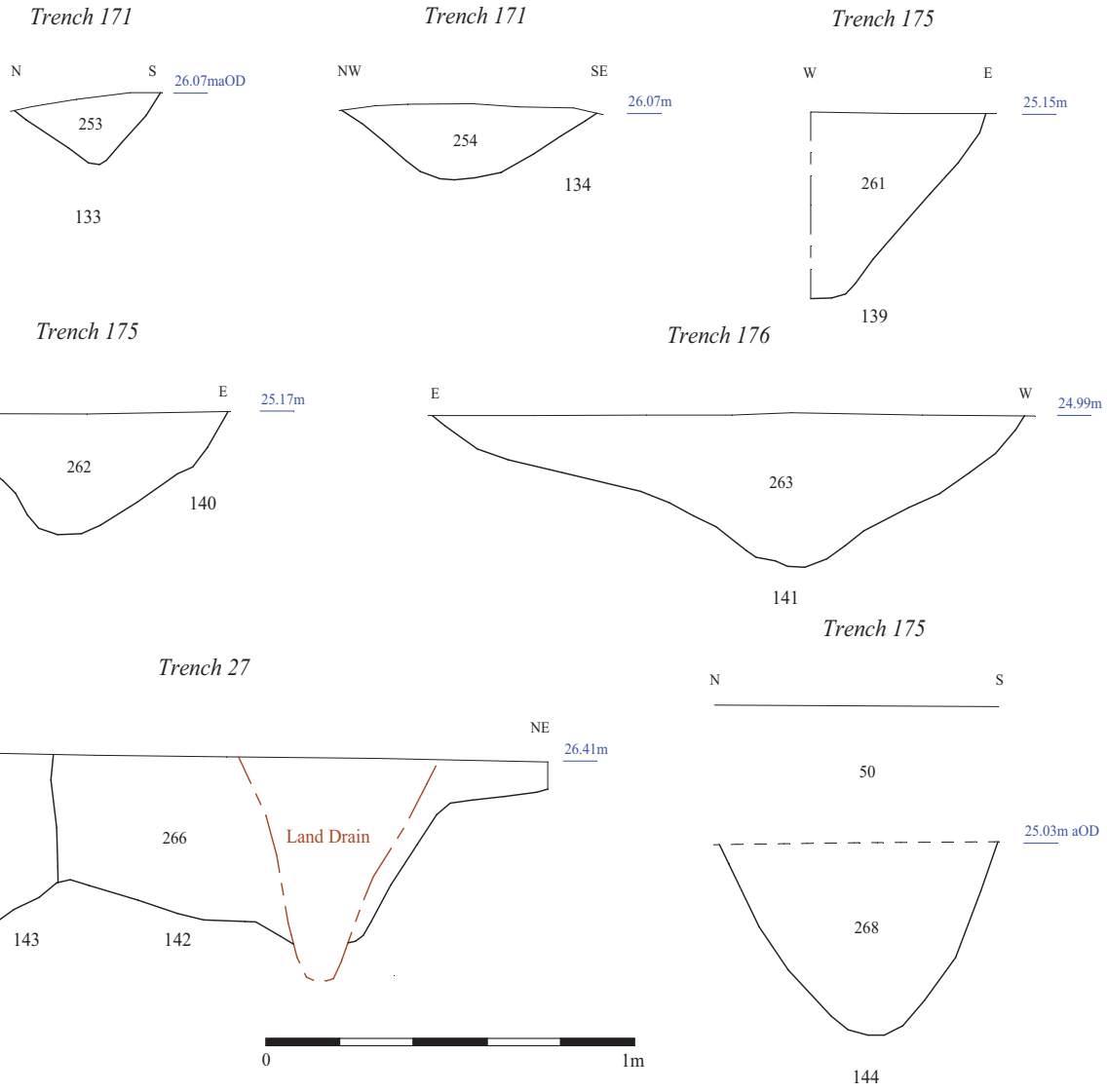
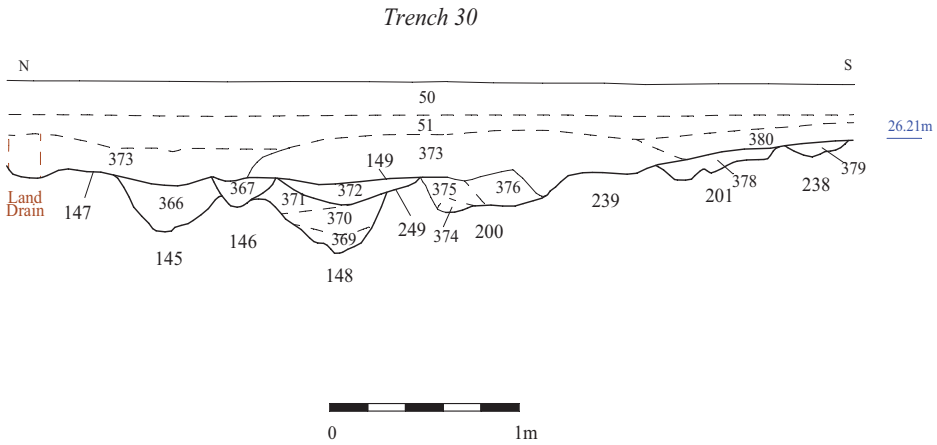
Figure 17. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS





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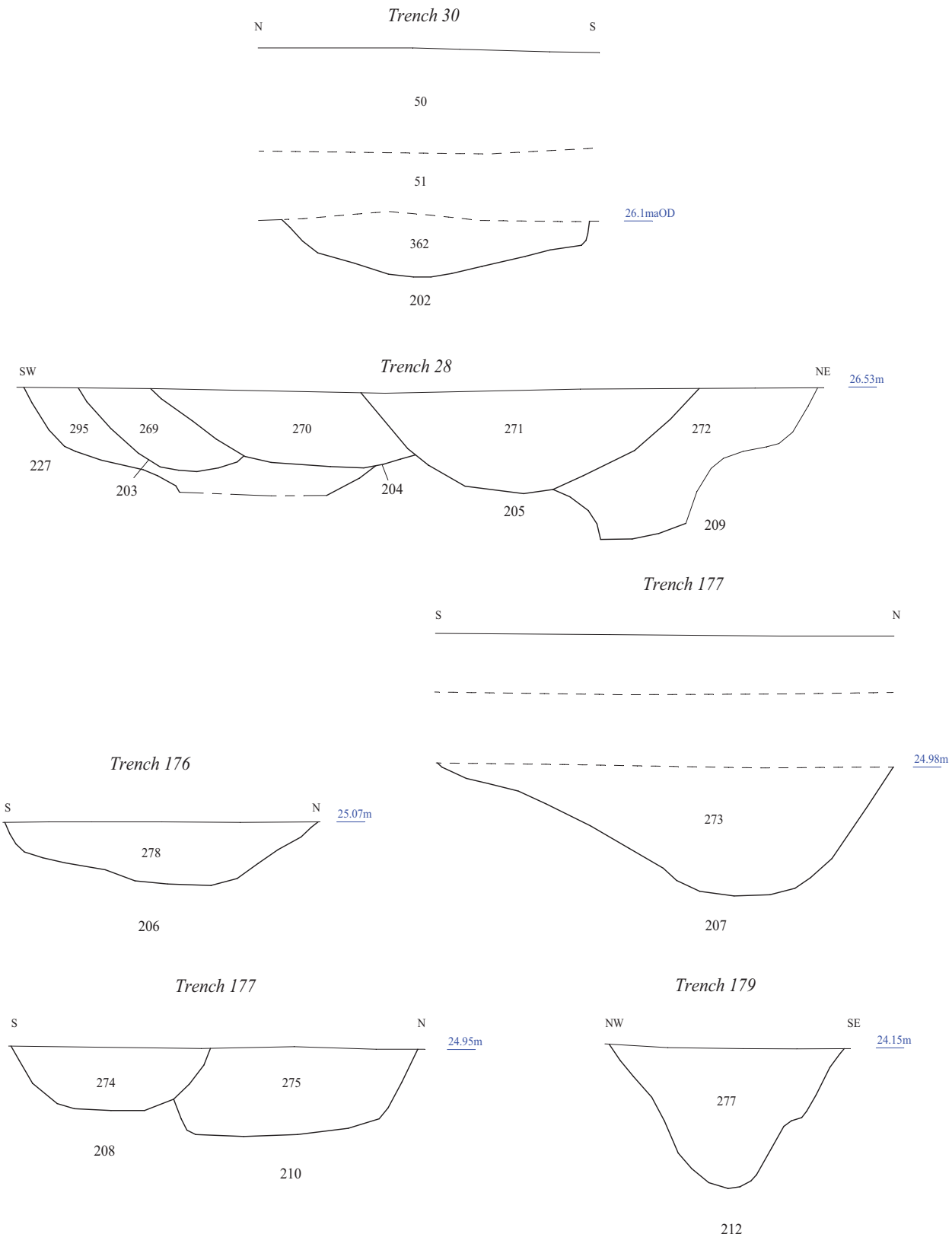
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 18. Sections.

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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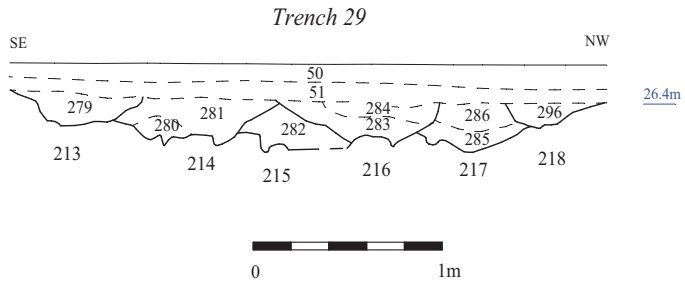
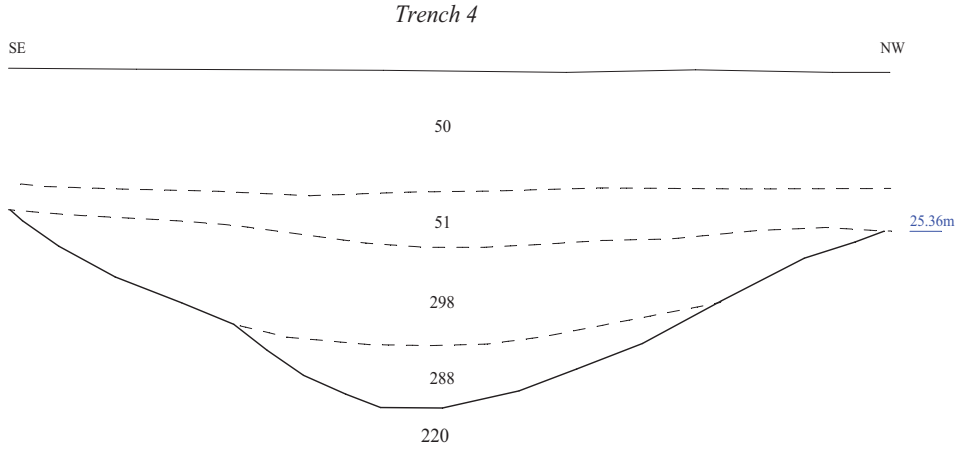
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

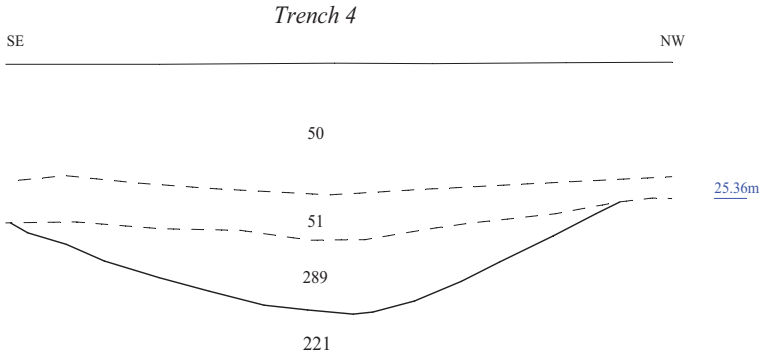
Figure 19. Sections.

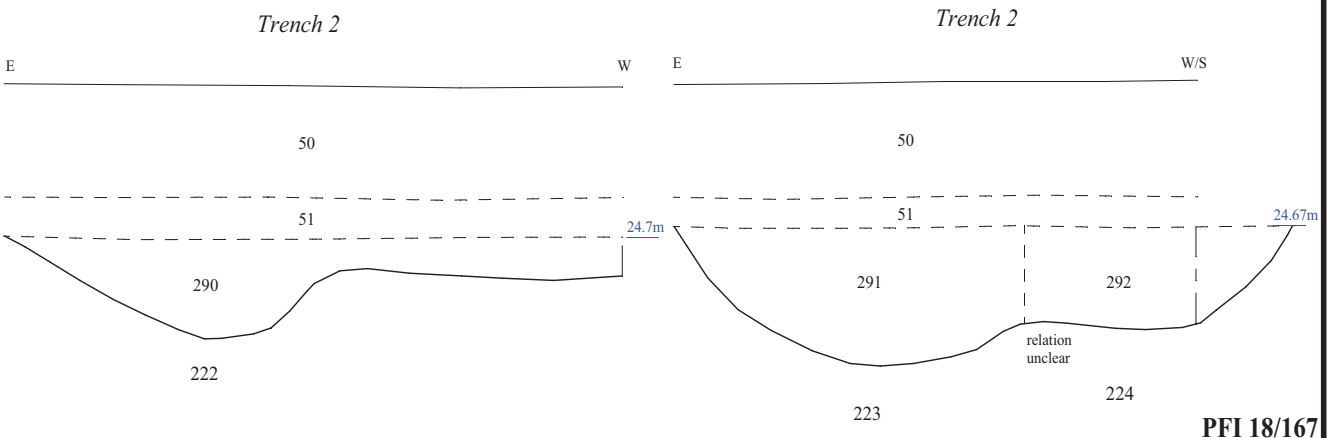
0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS









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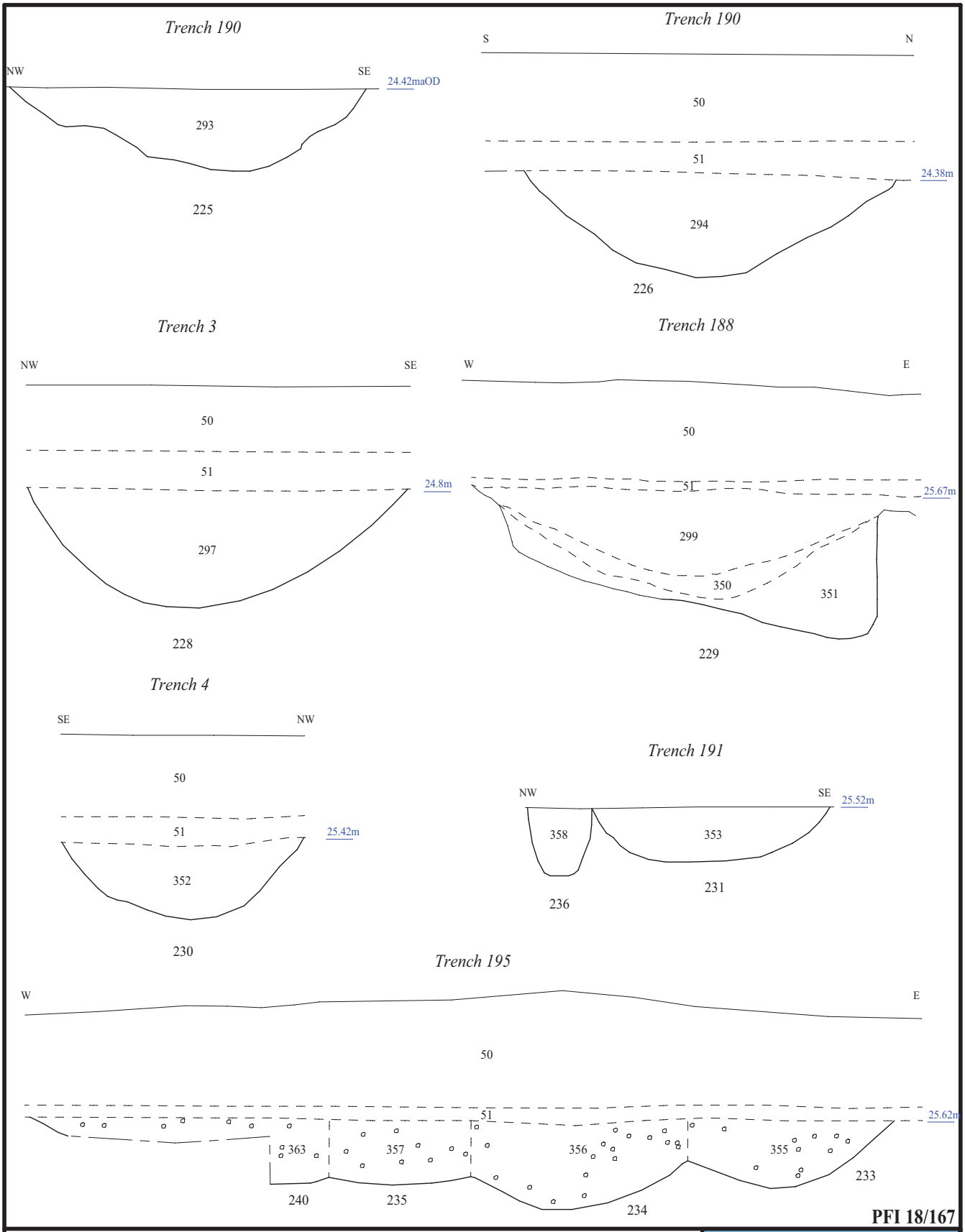
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 20. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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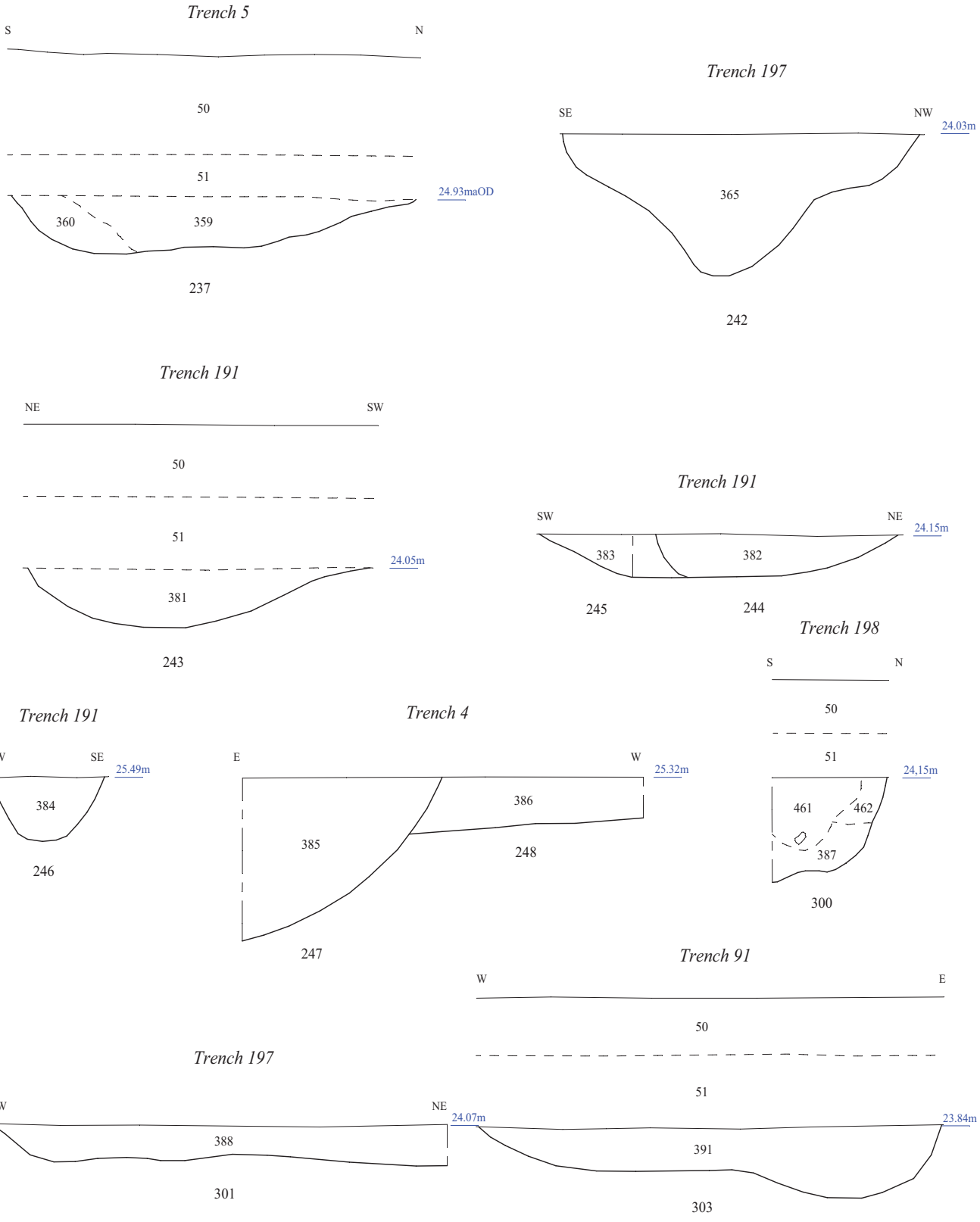
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 21. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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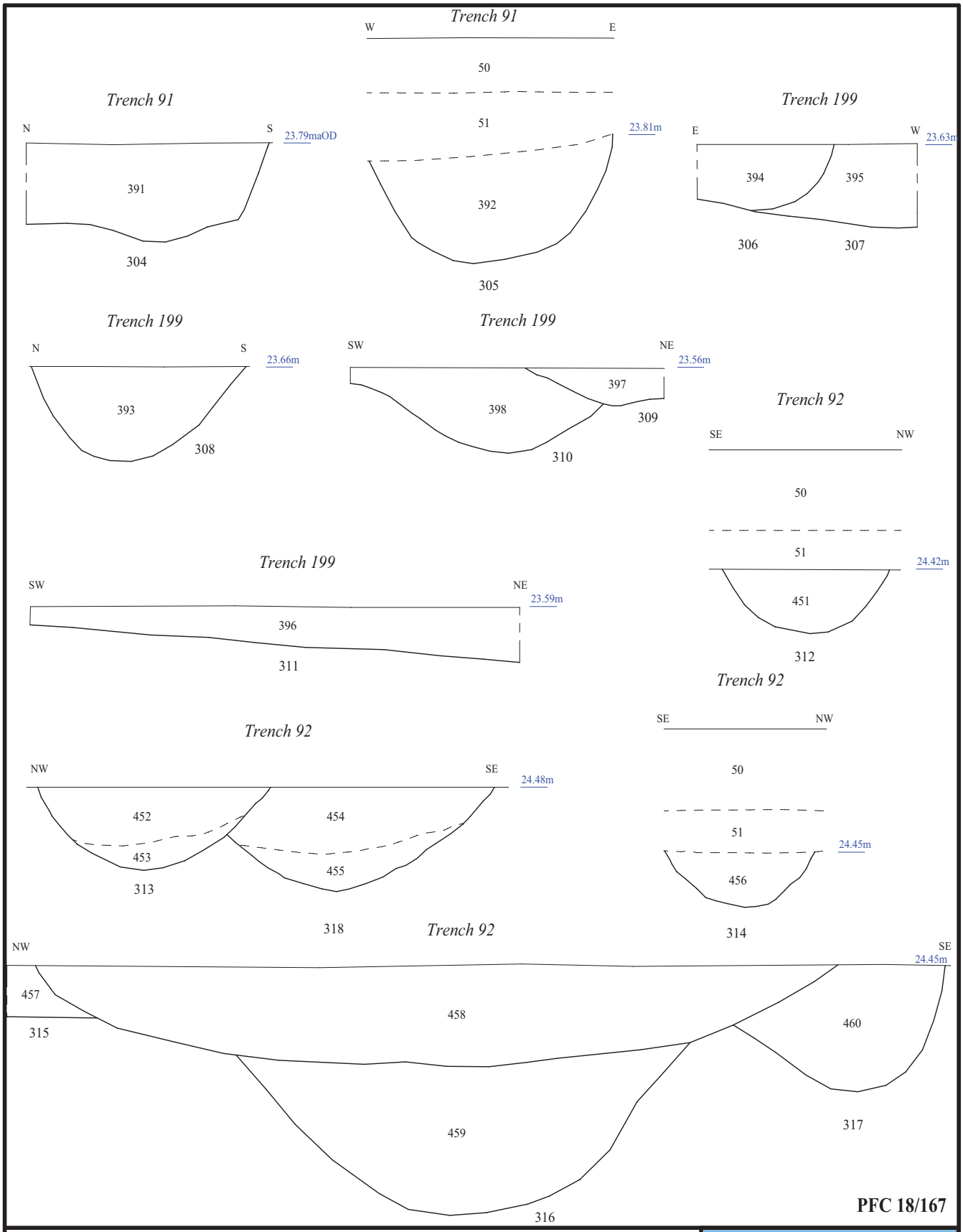
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 22. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

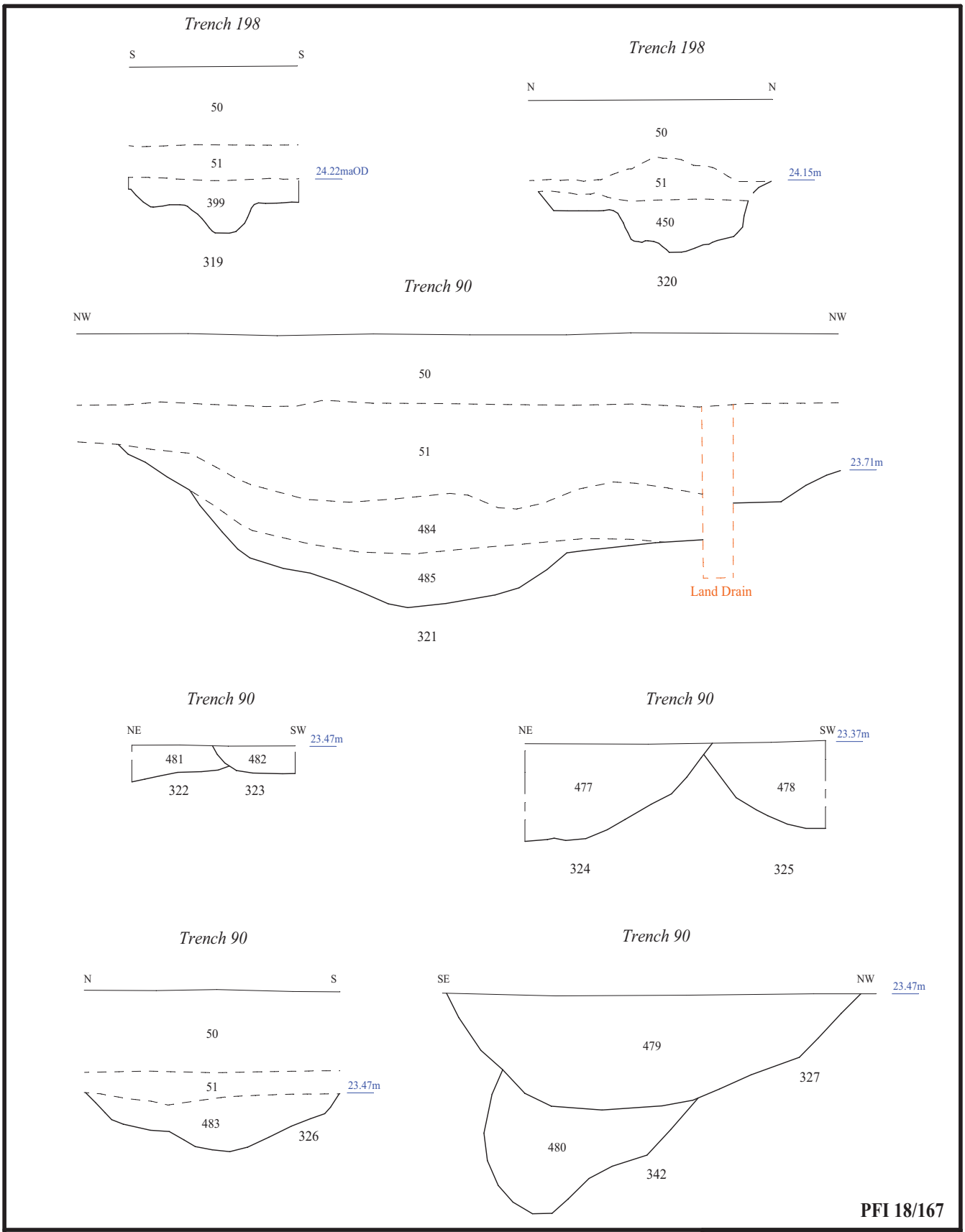


Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 23. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



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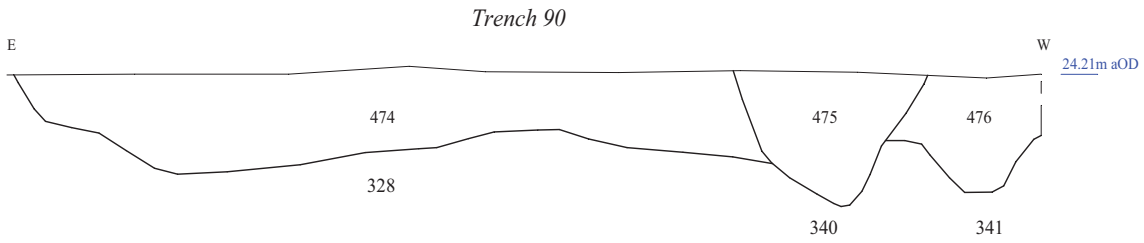
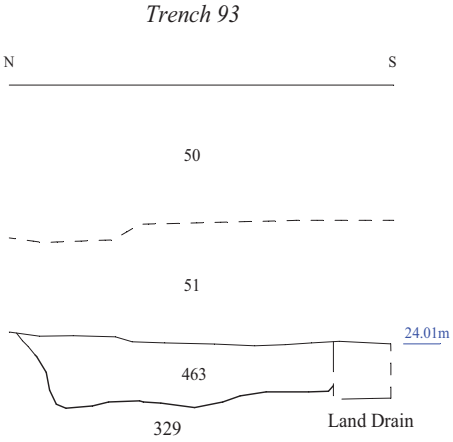
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

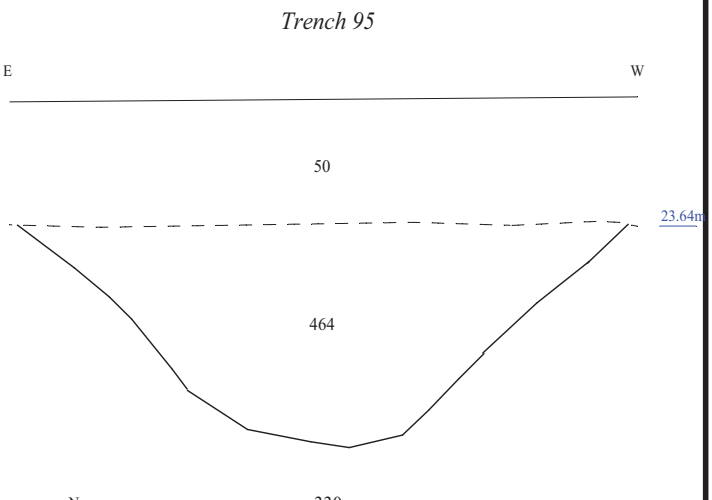
Figure 24. Sections.

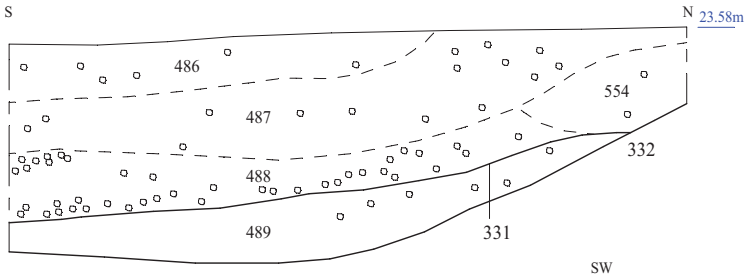
0 1m

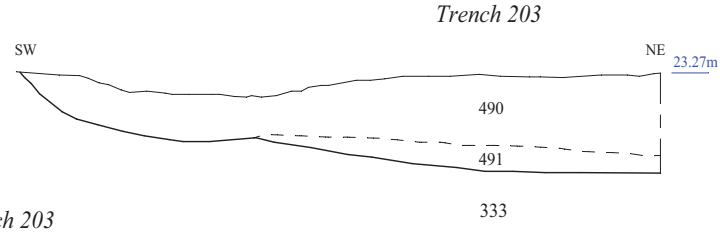
TVAS EAST MIDLANDS











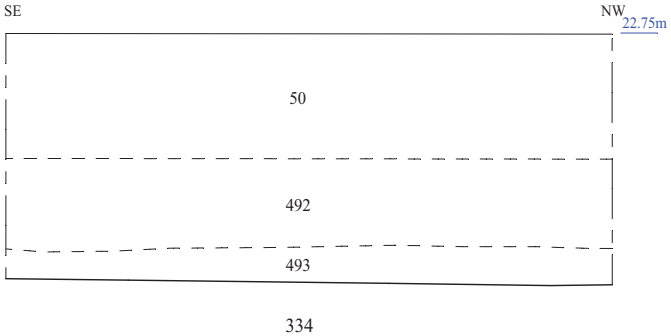


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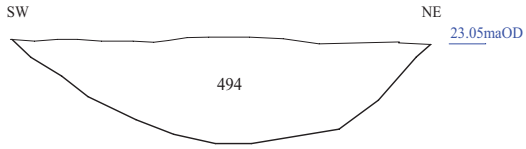
Figure 25. Sections.

0 1m

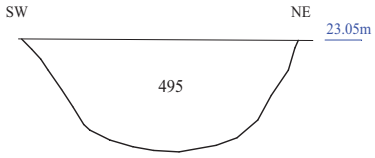
THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Trench 97



335

Trench 97

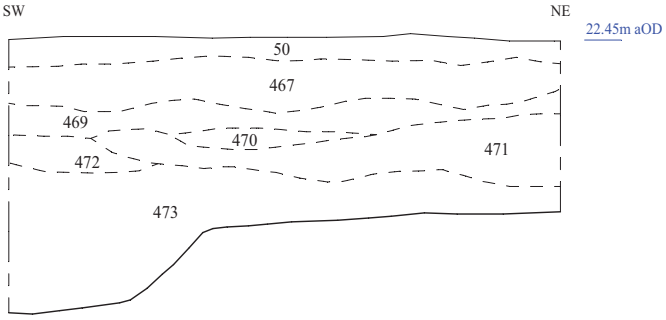


336

Trench 2

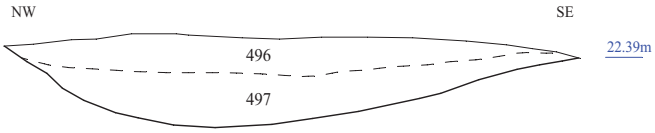
337

Trench 201



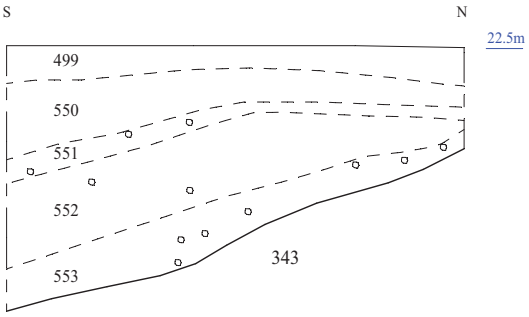
338

Trench 98



339

Trench 88



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Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 26. Sections.

0 1m

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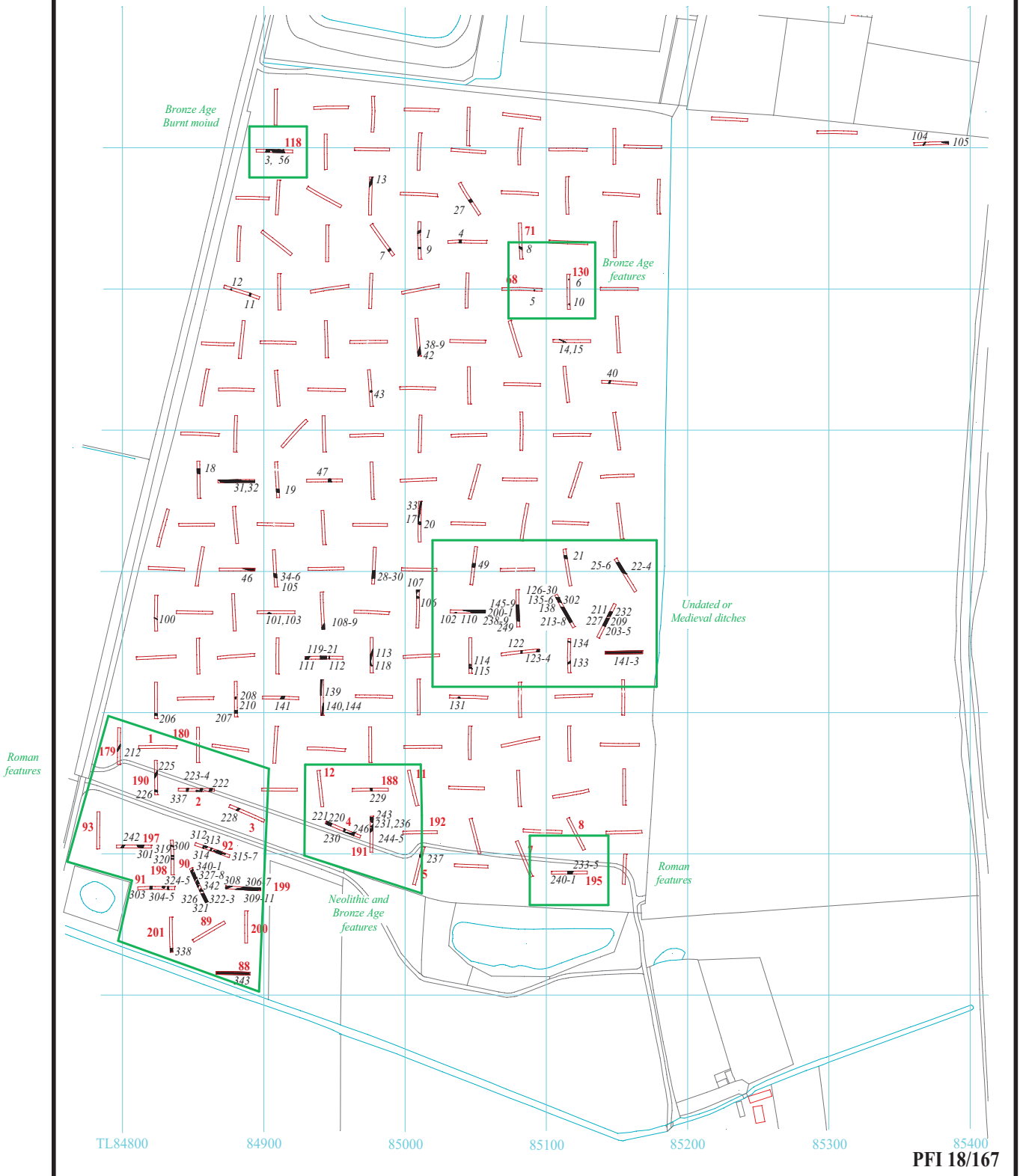

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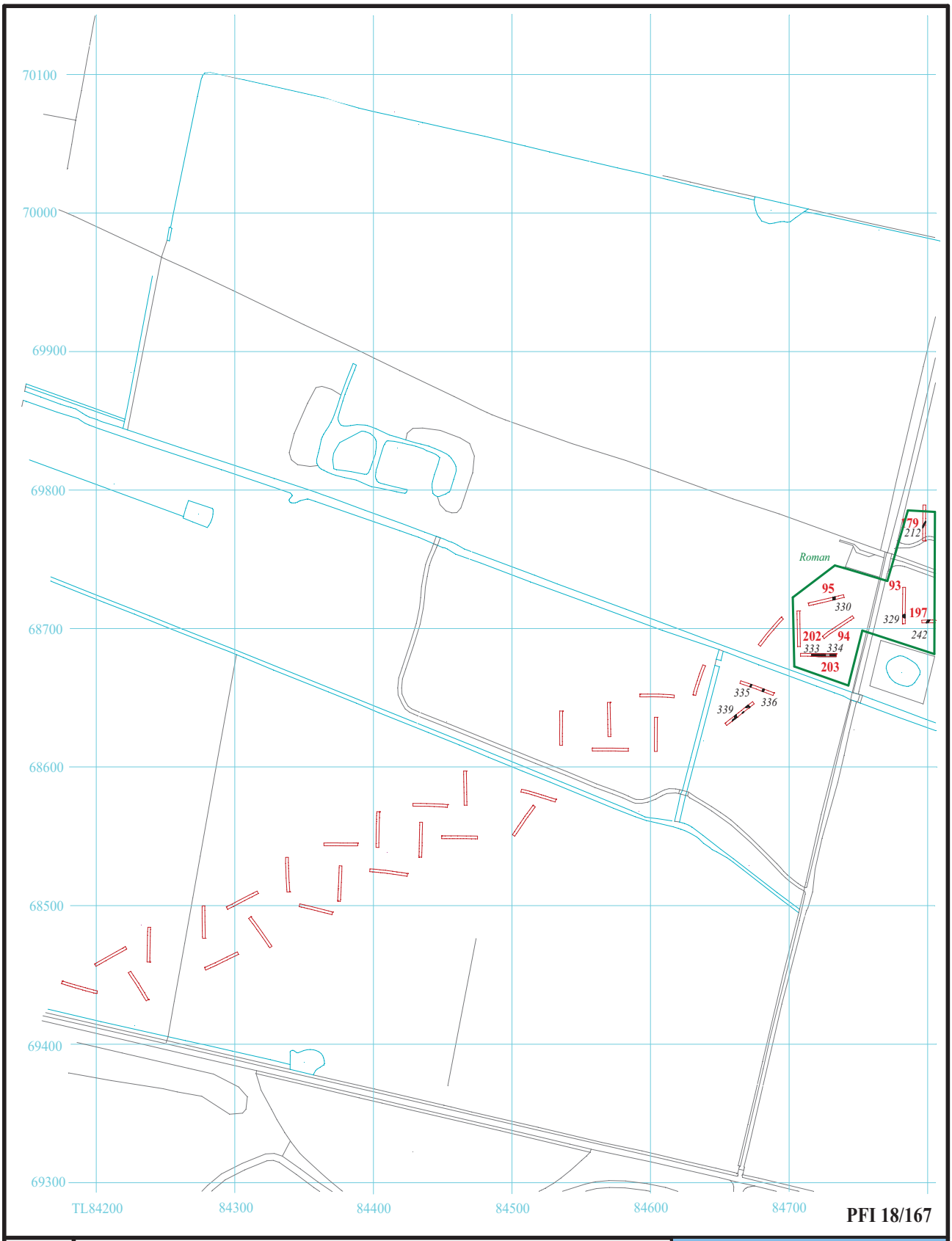
Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 27. Areas of potential

N

0 100m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS



N

Land at Place Farm, Ingham, Suffolk, 2018 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Location of trenches and features (west).

0 50m

TVAS EAST MIDLANDS

Plate 1. Trench 11 looking north.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 2. Trench 66 looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m

Plate 3. Trench 89 looking north east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 4. Trench 108 looking north east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 5. Trench 110 looking south east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 6. Trench 122 looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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Plates 1 to 6

TVAS
EAST MIDLANDS

Plate 7. Trench 146 looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 8. Trench 187 looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m

Plate 9. Trench 190 looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 10. Trench 206 looking north.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 11. Trench 208 looking north.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

Plate 12. Trench 220 looking east.
Scales: 2m and 1m

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Plates 7 to 12

TVAS
EAST MIDLANDS

Plate 13. Trench 72 Ditch 1 looking south west. Scale: 1m

Plate 14. Trench 73 Ditch 7 looking north east. Scales: 1m and 0.5m

Plate 15. Trench 29 Features 129-130 looking east. Scales: 1m and 0.5m

Plate 16. Trench 29 Features 126-8 looking south west. Scales: 2m and 1m

Plate 17. Trench 123 Feature 125 looking north. Scale: 0.5m

Plate 18. Trench 171 gully 134 looking north. Scales: 0.5 and 0.1m

Plate 19. Trench 19 Feature 131 looking north east. Scales: 1m and 0.3m

Plate 20. Trench 174 gully 132 looking west. Scale: 1m

Plate 21. Trench 175 Ditch 140 looking south east. Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m

Plate 22. Trench 27 Features 142-3 looking west. Scales: 1m and 0.5m

Plate 23. Trench 175 Ditch 144 looking north east. Scale: 0.5m

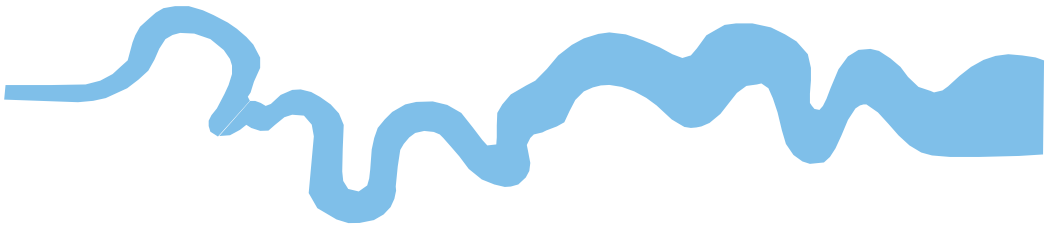
Plate 24. Trench 28 Ditch 203 looking east. Scale: 1m

Plate 25. Trench 30 looking east. Scales: 2m and 0.3m

Plate 26. Trench 29 looking south west. Scales: 2m and 1m

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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